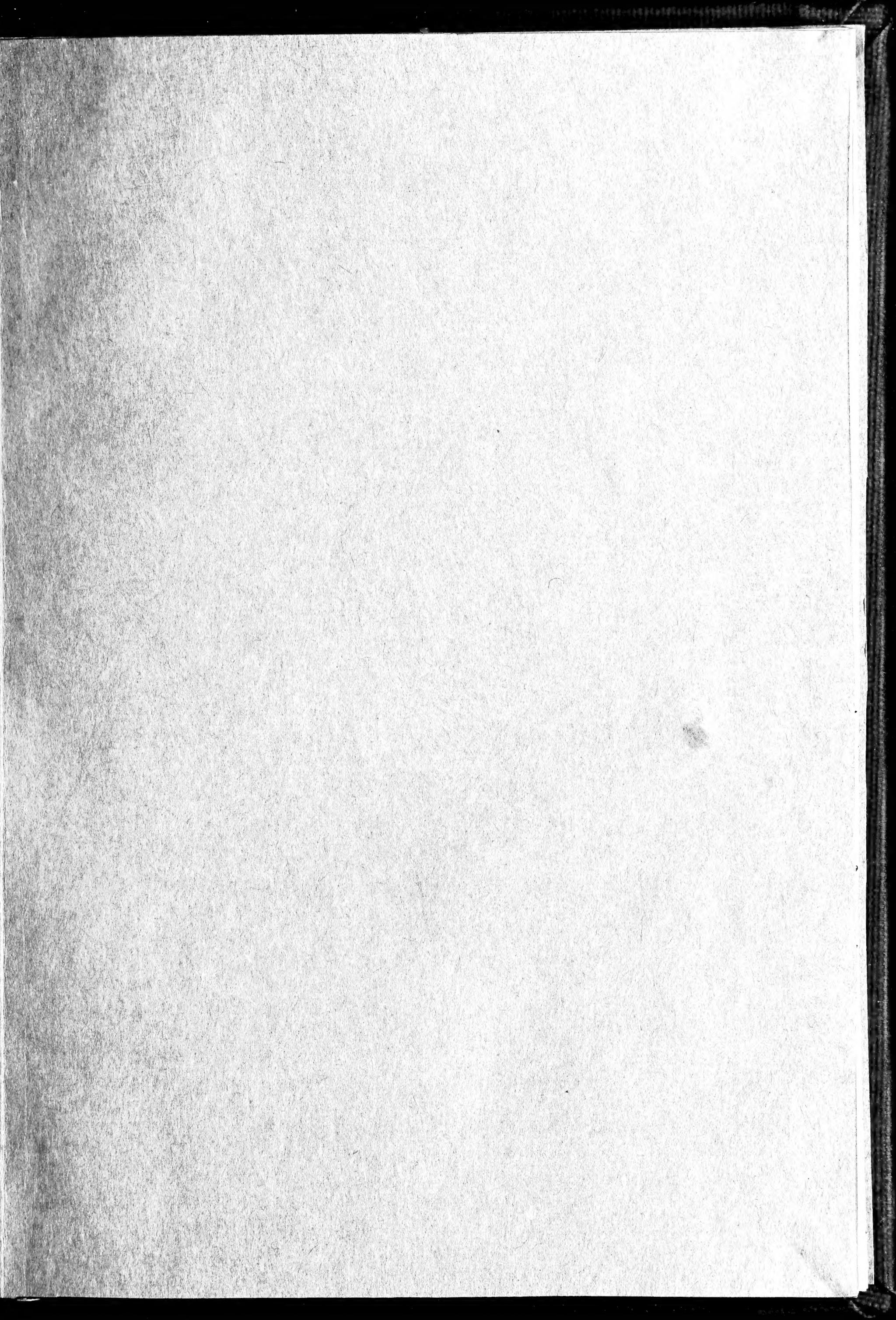
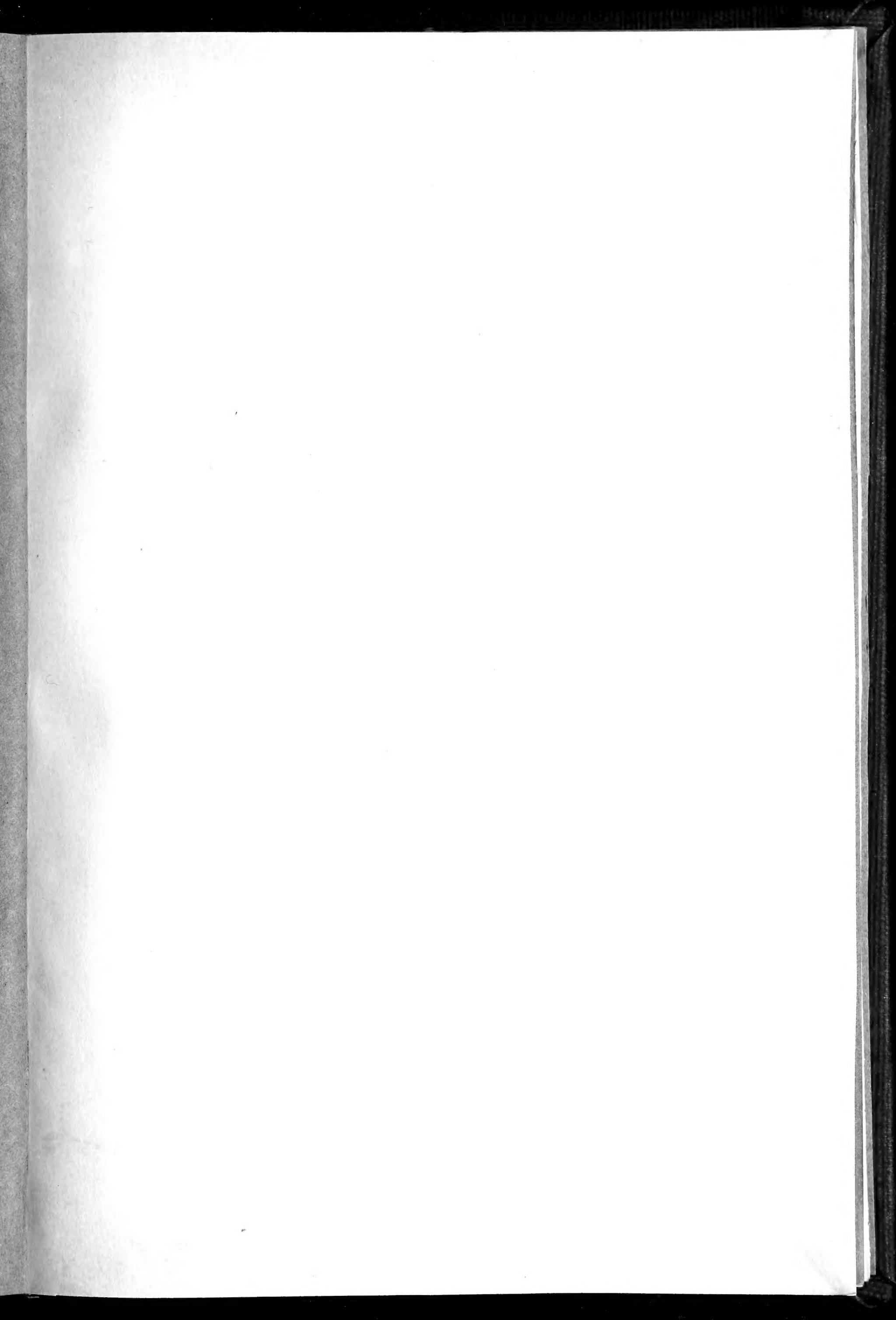


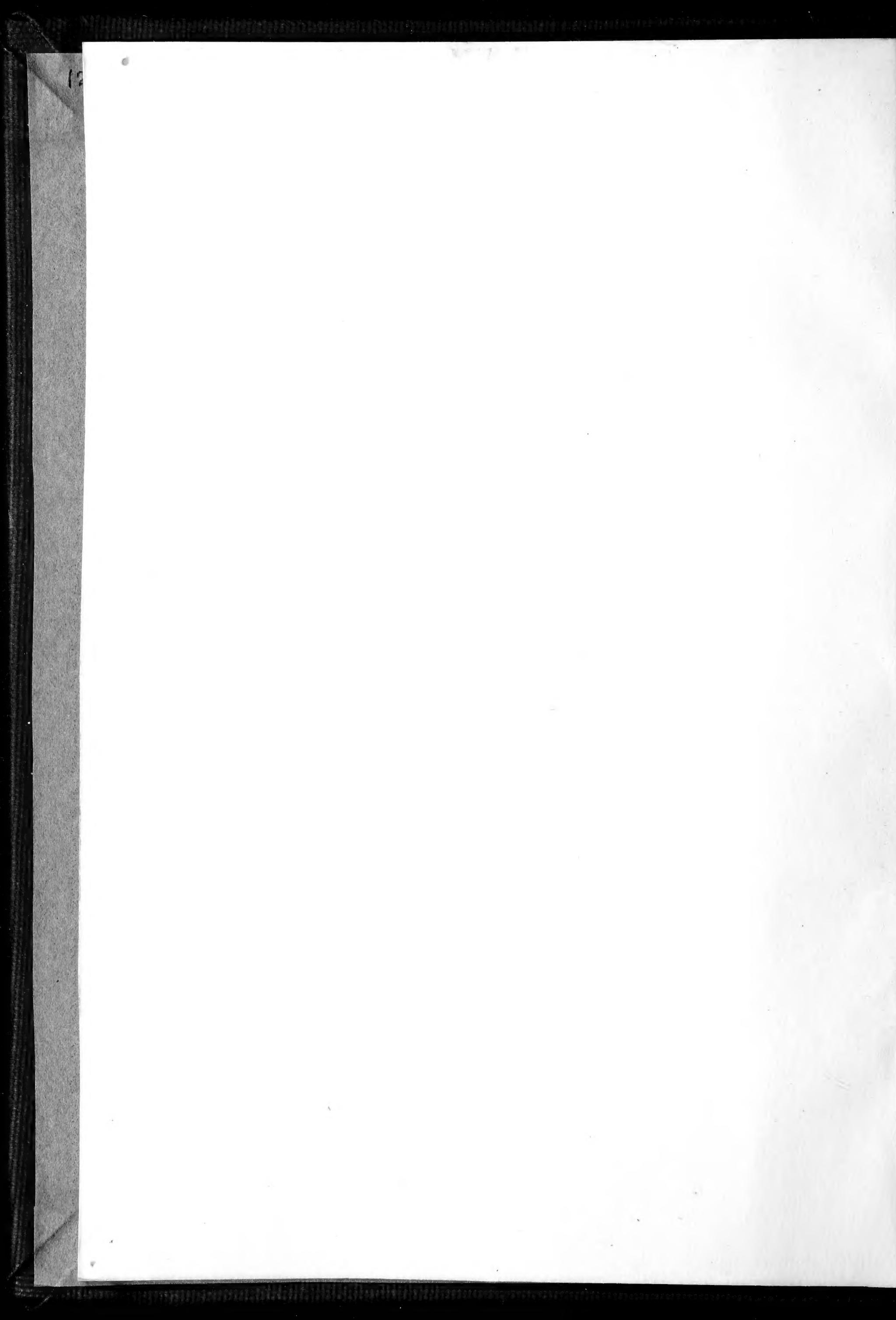
127

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
MUSEUM OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY



127





Boyers, L.M.  
Fresno and Kern Counties, Calif.  
1932



Boyers, L.M.

Fresno and Kern Counties:-

Fowler

1/2 mi. E Miramonte (F. Co.)

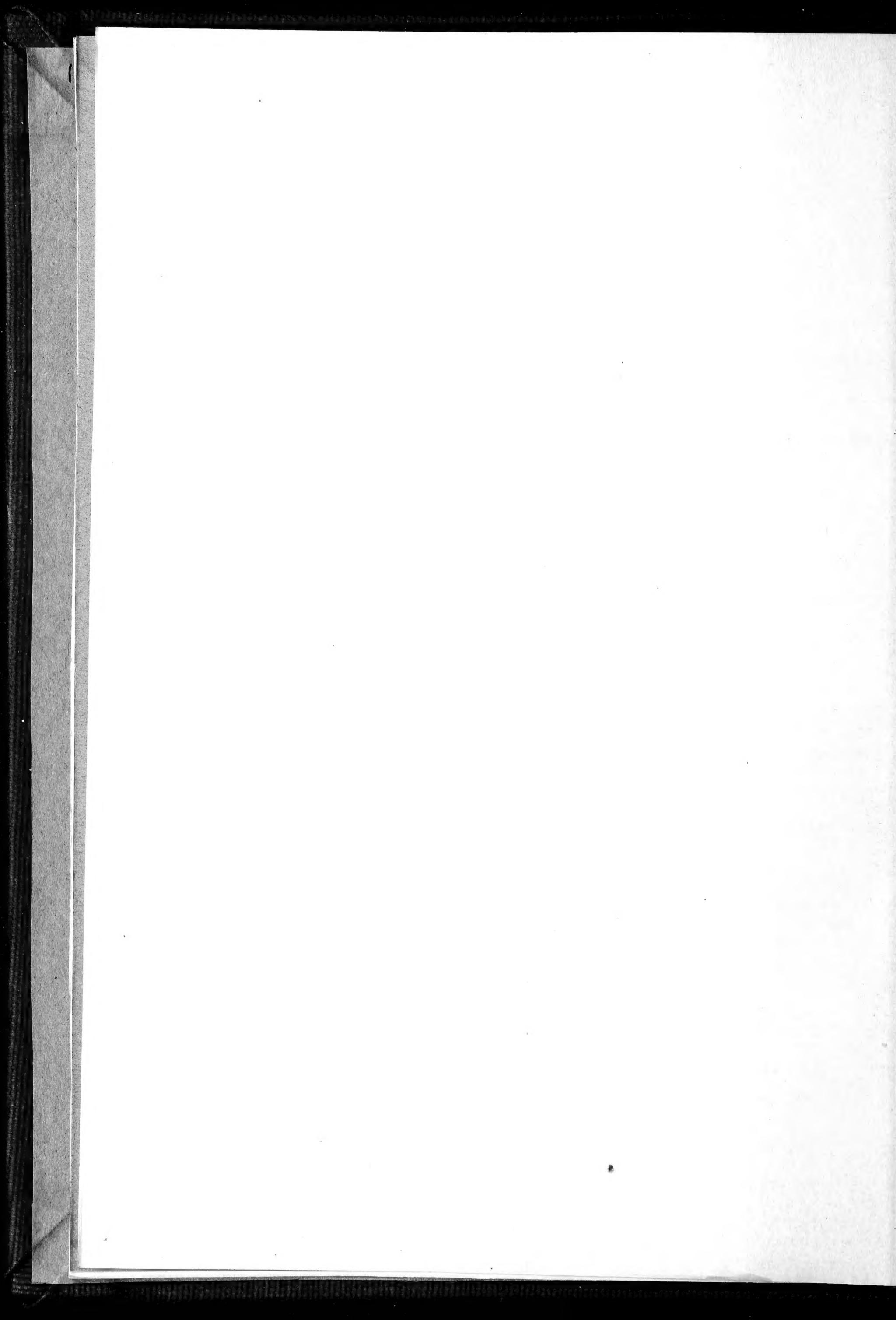
18 mi. E Bakersfield (K. Co.)

Bodfish (K. Co.)

Waltham Creek, 4 1/2 mi. SE Priest Valley (F. Co.)

Dec. 15 - 29, 1932

Specimen nos. 291 - 361



M. Boyers  
1932

Fowler, Fresno Co., Calif

58

(291)

December 15, 1932

Robert T. Orr and I left Berkeley at 9:30 A.M. this morning and went out the Tunnel Rd. to Dublin, thence through Livermore Valley over Alameda Pass and through Tracy, Manteca, and down the San Joaquin Valley to Fowler by Modesto and Fresno. We are stopping tonight on the southern limits of Fowler.

Miramonte, 3500ft., Fresno Co.,  
Calif. -  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi E - at Deer Crossing

December 16, 1932

This morning we left Fowler after getting a few supplies and went to the outskirts of Reedly, where we turned off east to go thru Orange Cove then to Miramonte (3500ft.) and then  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi further to Deer Crossing where we have taken a small cabin. After arriving in camp about 11:30 A.M. and getting lunch, I started out north of camp to explore and set out some mouse traps later.

The most common tree in the



M. Boyers  
1932

1/2 mi. E., Mira Monte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.<sup>59</sup>

Calif.

December 16, 1932

Camp is the Yellow pine (Pinus ponderosa) with scatterings of Buck-eye, Madrone, Manzanita, small leafed live Oak, Quercus dumosa, & viscosa; also Gymnoricarpus ~~also~~ Malibogoot albus, Incense Cedar (1) and supposedly more  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.E., also White Fir supposedly  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.E. of camp. Also Phamnus crocea, <sup>cupressinus</sup> Ceanothus,

About a  $\frac{1}{4}$  mi. N. of camp, on my trip this afternoon, I saw, for a fraction of a second, a Weasel running along a fallen log, partly open to view, and then disappear in a thick brush patch.

Hylocichla guttata's are very numerous, in fact almost the most common bird present, with Passerella iliaca a close second, then the birds seen or heard were:

Sialia sp? (2) heard

Merula (20-30) saw

Ixoreus n. (10-15) saw

Pipilo fuscus (6-8) saw, heard, collected two

Pipilo erythrrophthalmus (3-4) heard

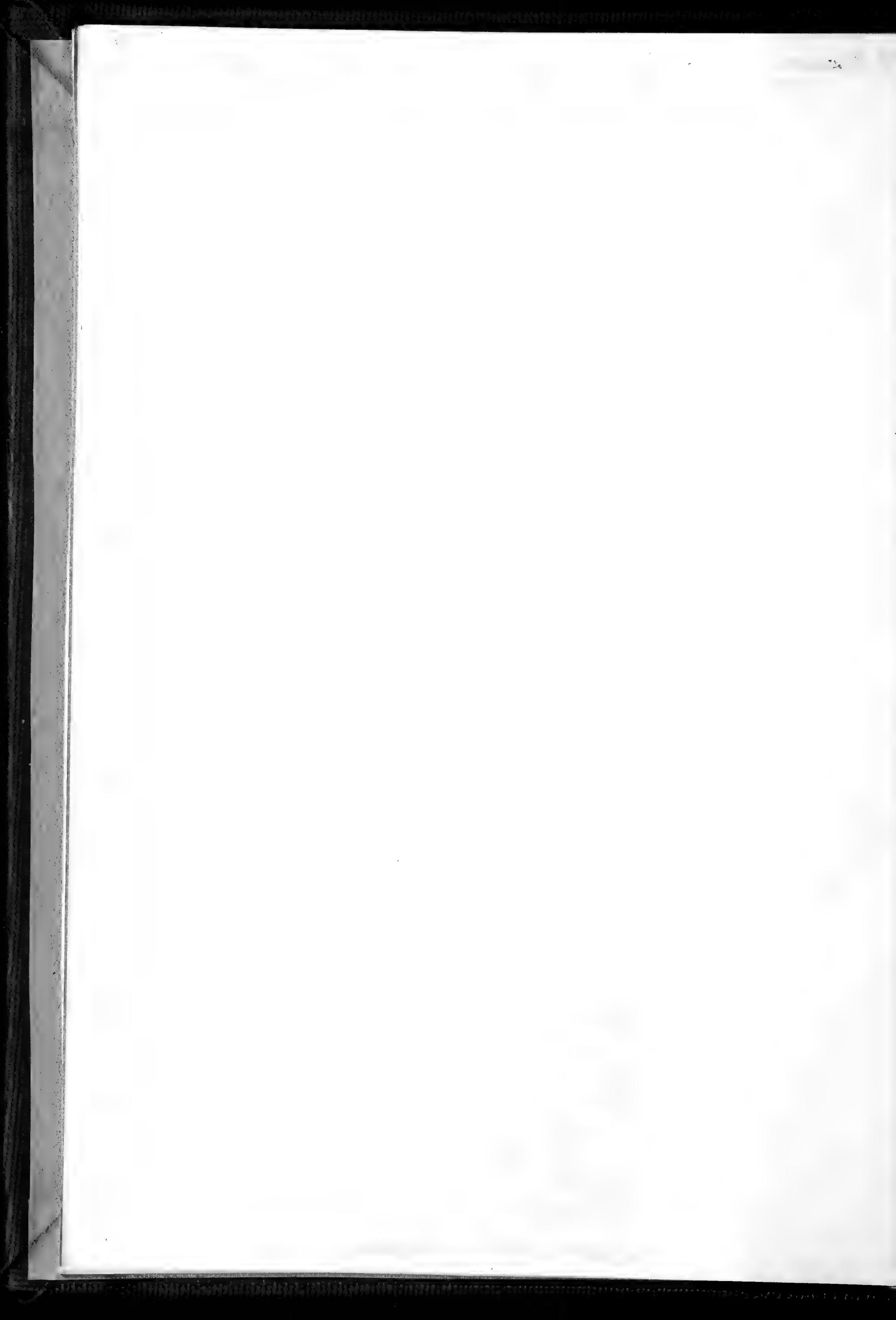
Ashelacina californica (2-3) saw

Bubo virginianus (2) saw, heard

Tephrotix californicus (3-4) saw

Chamaea f. (1) heard

Dryobates villosus (2) saw



L. M. Boyers  
1932  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. E. Miamonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,<sup>60</sup>  
Colif.

December 16, 1932

I saw several wood rats nests, but nothing that looked very fresh. Deer tracks, bush rabbit tracks, fox tracks, and coyote tracks were exceedingly common. On the last part of the trip I set out 35 mouse traps. The ground is covered in the protected spots with from two to four inches of snow, that supposedly fell three or four days ago.

December 17, 1932

Up at six thirty, breakfast, and out on the trap line, but it rained during the night and many were sprung and the others had nothing in them. A large part of the snow was melted by the rain. No new birds were seen or heard except a Colaptes cafer, I heard and several Regulus calendula, one of which I shot. After hunting vainly for bush rabbits for about two hours I returned to camp and shot a Pipilo fuscus on the way. I put up one bird and then got lunch, after which I spent until 4 o'clock



M. Boyers  
1932

½ mi. E. Miamonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co,<sup>61</sup>  
Calif.

December 17, 1932

putting up another Pipilo fuscus and examining and preserving infected parts of Orsfour mice (Peromyscus californicus, and 3 Peromyscus boylii). Blood smears were made of both of my Pipilos and Orr's 4 mice as well as a Passerella iliaca that Orr put up.

One Peromyscus boylii (871 ♂-Orr) had an abscess (1.5 mm. dia.) on the <sup>left</sup> right central lobe of the liver and the kidneys appeared to be finely scuttled or etched. The intestine appeared to be normal. Wt 24.5g

Another Peromyscus boylii (873 ♂-Orr) had about 15 minute abscesses around the thin edges of the lobes of the liver. The kidneys and intestine appeared to be normal! (No intestinal smears were made of either of the above 2 specimens) Wt. 27.2g.

When retrieving the Pipilo fuscus I shot this morning, I came across the whole body (skinned) of a ~~fox~~ fox, the skull of which was kept as a pick up ( ). In talking with the man in charge of the camp here at ~~Oaks~~ Oaks Crossing, (Mr. Gillis ) I learned that a weasel



J. M. Boyers  
1932

1/2 mi. E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,  
Calif.

62

December 17, 1932

had been taken about a week ago,  
but was thrown away, without even  
taking the skin off. Through conversations  
with the people here, especially those  
that trap during the winter, we  
have found out that locally the  
following fur animals are taken:

Mountain lion-

Bob cat-

Coyote (Valley)

Gray Fox (common)

Red Fox (rarer)

Striped Skunk (common)

Spotted. " ( " )

Weasel-

Brush Rabbit (not common)

This evening from 4 to 5:30 when  
it was dark, I hunted up a creek  
bottom that was bordered on one side  
by a meadow with fairly high grass,  
partly under snow and shot another  
Pipilo fuscus and saw and heard  
Hairy woodpeckers, Robins, Calif. Jays,  
and Hermit Thrushes. A line of 35  
traps was set along and bordering  
on the creek, some in the snow and  
some not.



M. Boyers  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,<sup>63</sup>  
1932 Calif

December 18, 1932

Up at 5:50 A.M. and went rounds of traps, getting a Peromyscus boylii and a Peromyscus truei, then went hunting brush babbitts, saw two, but got neither. They were on the shaded, west facing slope, passing under low, thick, sprawled-out patches of Madrone and in both cases were in the open only a fraction of a second as they crossed a bus trail. Poison oak and Manzanita as well as Buck's eye formed almost impassable thickets, growing down to within twelve to eighteen inches of the ground. While looking for rabbits I saw a Grey Squirrel come down a large Black Oak tree and go off thru the brush.

We skinned until about 2:30 P.M. and then went in the truck down (west) the road to a place 1 mi. W. Miramonte (direct distance) and set out about 20 traps spaced around some promising holes that assay be Perognathus holes. They were from an inch and a quarter to two inches wide and were left open as well as slanted gently into the ground. No droppings were found.



L. M. Boyers  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,<sup>64</sup>  
1932 Calif.

December 18, 1932

After that we went to a place  
3 mi. W. Miramonte and set out traps  
for Peromyscus Calif. in moss-covered,  
boulder-strewn, Madrone and Manzanita  
covered slopes. Wood rat sets were  
also made in some of the frequent nests.

A Western Gnatcatcher was seen here  
as well as a Winter Wren (1 mi  
W. Miramonte) to add to the bird list.  
Our also reported Evening Grosbeaks  
and Bewick Wrens. We heard  
Wren-tits and Plains Titmouses, but  
so far haven't been able to record  
any. No brush rabbits were seen  
at either of these locations West of  
Miramonte. Also those I saw this morning  
were moving down hill at between  
8:00 and 8:30. The sun was just reaching  
the crest of the hill and they were  
coming down from the ridge proper  
toward the still shaded canyon.

Neither specimen 296 or 297  
had infected liver or kidneys or  
intestines by external examination  
and Oar's specimens 877, 878, 879  
were not infected in these same  
areas. Blood smears were made.

The weather was warmer today



J. M. Boyers  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co., 65  
1932

Calf  
December 18, 1932

and the snow is going very fast, only the most protected spots still being covered.

Also at the location 1 mi. W. of Miramonte where we set the traps for Perognathus, I heard and saw one Eutamias in a small pile of large rocks on a shaded North facing slope, just off the road. Efforts to secure a shot were useless.

December 19, 1932

Up and dressed by 6:00 A.M. this morning. Got in the truck and went W. to our traps 1 mi. W. of Miramonte, where Orr got one Peromyscus calf and I got one Perognathus calf, that bore out the theory about the holes being Perognathus holes. At this location we saw and heard a Winter Wren and White-crowned Sparrows.

At the second location, 3 mi. W. of Miramonte, 2900 ft., Orr got one Perognathus calf on a shaded brush covered hillside at the foot of a black oak with moss covered rocks around.



M. Boyers  
1932

½ mi E. Miamonte 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,

Calf.

December 19, 1932

66

The trap was set right next to the beginning of a Neotoma pile.

This one specimen was the only one taken at the location.

Our and I separated and hunted for two hours, I or getting a Plain Titmouse, Spotted Towhee, Brown Towhee, Wren-tit, and a Junco, also one Brush Rabbit.

Both of us saw a flock of about 120 Band-tailed Pigeons flying east overhead.

I secured a Downy Woodpecker in the top of a Black-oak along a creek bottom that was lined with Calif. Laurel and Willows. Shortly afterward I secured a Bewick Wren and a Wren-tit in a tangle of fallen Buck-eye and Manzanita. The Wren-tit was accompanied by a second, but it flew so close, while I was wrapping the first up that I couldn't shoot it without blowing it to pieces. I saw a Gray Squirrel in the top of a tree, but due to the denseness of the brush between couldn't kill it with our shot, and I didn't get a second.

I found a small stream-cut gully now dry, that had huge



M. Boyers  
1932

<sup>67</sup>  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. E. Mironate, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,  
Calif.  
December 19, 1932

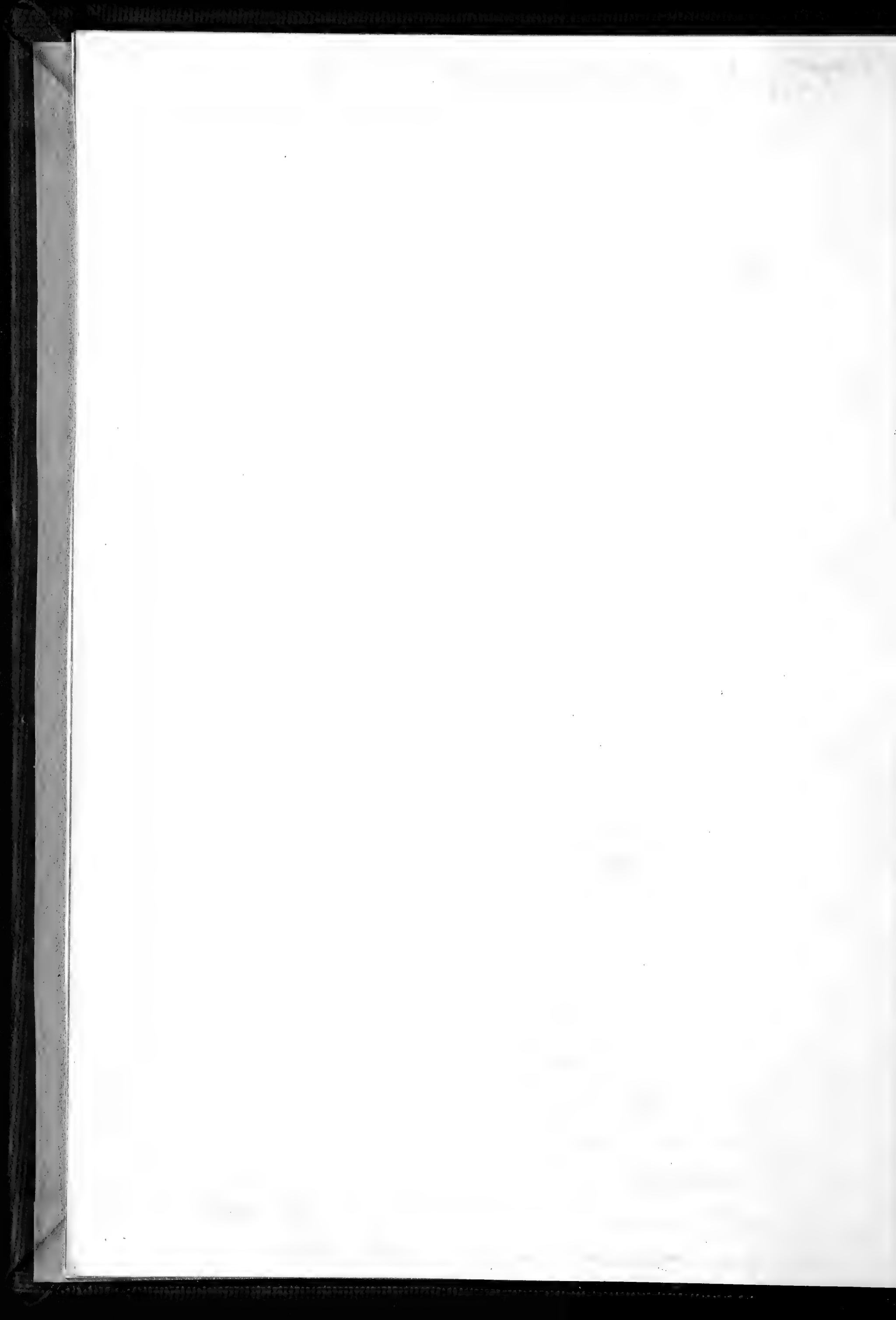
boulders in the stream bed and projecting from the sides and covered with moss and snow. Bat-holes were worn in the rock in the stream bed and these holes were about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft in diameter and five feet deep. Brown Towhees, Spotted Towhees, Ruby-crowned Kinglets, Plain titmouses occurred here.

Later, going back to the car I shot another Wren-tit and a second that was with it. In fact they seem to always be found in pairs.

At four P.M. we went back and we hunted brush rabbits while I set traps for Procyon and Dipodomys on open grass covered hillside, bordered by Manzanita and Madrone. I saw one Cotton tail rabbit and six more Band-tailed Pigeons.

It rained some this afternoon and is fairly clear and warmer tonight.

In parentheses, before I forget it completely, I want to record the fact that the first ~~singing~~ we heard on arriving 3 mi W. of Mironate, 2900 ft., was two Cal. Thrashers singing. Neither of us was able to get a specimen or even hear or see



M. Boyers  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,  
1932 Calif. <sup>68</sup>

December 19, 1932

another Thrasher.

The location where we set the traps today was typically Upper Sonoran, with open hill-sides bordered by bush patches of Buckey, Manzanita, and Madrone, as well as scatterings of Oak (Blacks and a small leaved Oak). Along the creek there Willows, Wild Black-berry and Laurel in the shaded, wettest parts. The brush is more open here than at the other locations where we have been hunting.

December 20, 1932

Up at 6:20 and had breakfast, then went 3 mi W. of Miramonte, 2900 ft., to our trapping location. A heavy frost covered everything and it was extremely cold. No Perognathus or Pipodomys were caught, but one Promyces maculatus was in one of my mouse traps. We spent the day hunting birds, neither of us seeing any rabbits. I secured a Soy Sparrow in the Manzanita bush on an east facing slope as it scratched in the dirt and leaves on the ground. With D. shot a Hairy Woodpecker in a

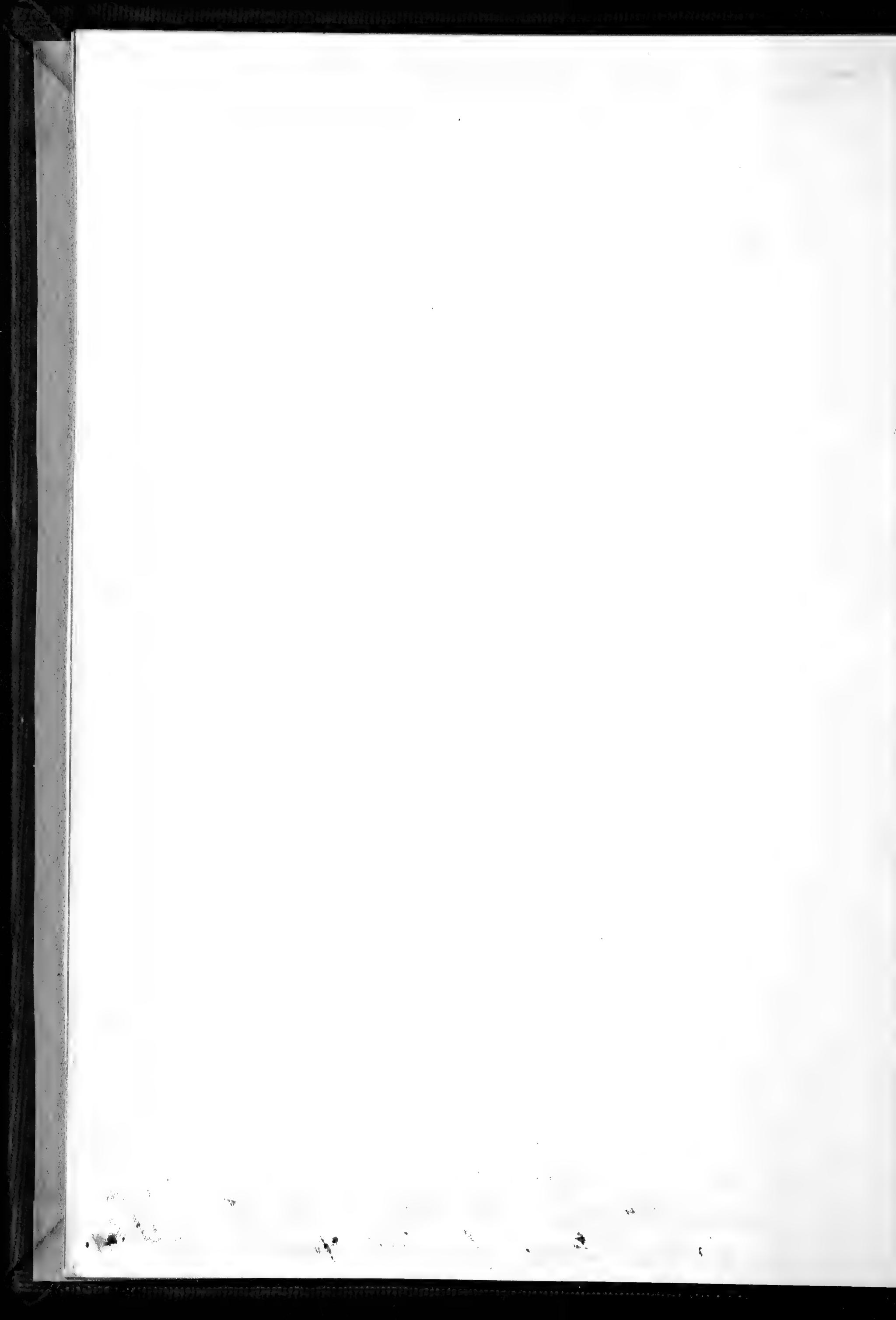


M. Boyers  
1932

69  
½ mi. E. Wisamonto, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,  
Calif.  
December 20, 1932

Black Oak on the creek bank. The first shot, a no. 6. shell, hit the woodpecker in the upper back and base of the skull and penetrating it, yet the bird hung backwards, head back and down, by its feet. Two no. 12 shells had no effect, not even penetrating the body. Finally after about five minutes as I was about to give up the bird fell, still alive and had to be killed by hand. They are certainly tenacious to life. On skinning this was explained anatomically by the fact that the neck is easily missed since it is so thin, the head is hard to penetrate due to a thick skull, the back is formed of very heavy vertebrae, and the breast muscles and sternum extend almost to the anus, leaving only a small unprotected area of viscera. Then too, the breast muscles are abnormally large for the size of the bird.

Next I secured a Plains Titmouse out of a small leafed Oak - a Calif. Jay as it flew over head with a large acorn in its mouth, and



M. Boyers  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. E. Miramont, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,<sup>70</sup>  
1932 Calif.

December 20, 1932

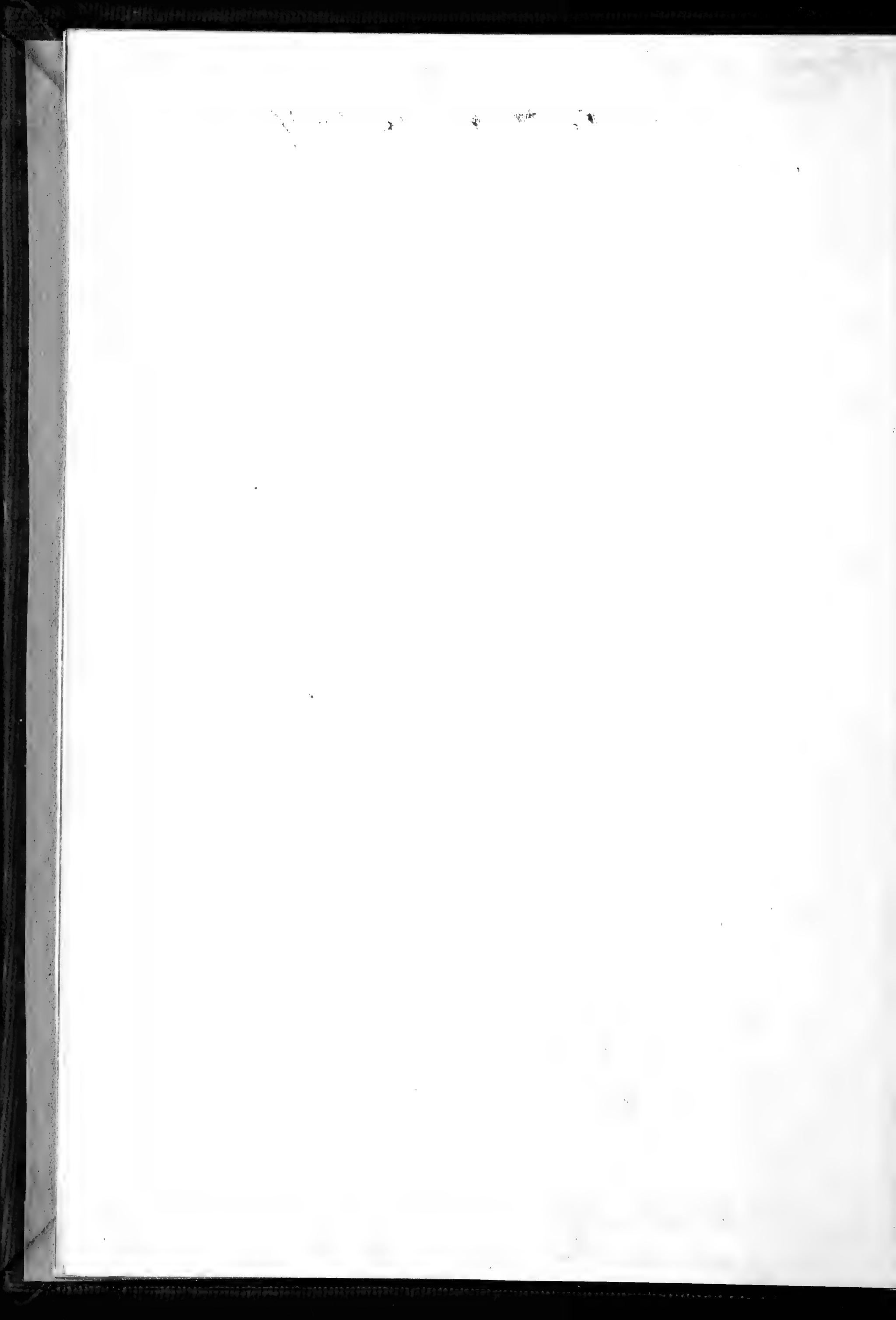
last a Juncos as it flew out of  
a bush on an open hill side.

On the way back to camp we  
noticed that the weather was actually  
very warm and sunny, and as  
we drove along I saw a Calif.  
Ground Squirrel near its hole at  
the side of the road and I secured  
it. About a mile further on we  
saw a second one, but couldn't get  
it as it ran down its hole with a  
Buckeye ball in its mouth.

December 24, 1932

It rained and haled during the  
night and started snowing about  
six o'clock and by ten o'clock we  
had from three to four inches  
over everything.

We broke camp and after trying  
variously to get chains on our sized tires,  
we pulled out and had no difficulty  
in getting to Reddy. On the way down  
we saw many Ground Squirrels also  
a "Poison Out" notice and Towheas  
Woodpeckers and later Mocking Birds  
in numbers. It rained off and on all day.



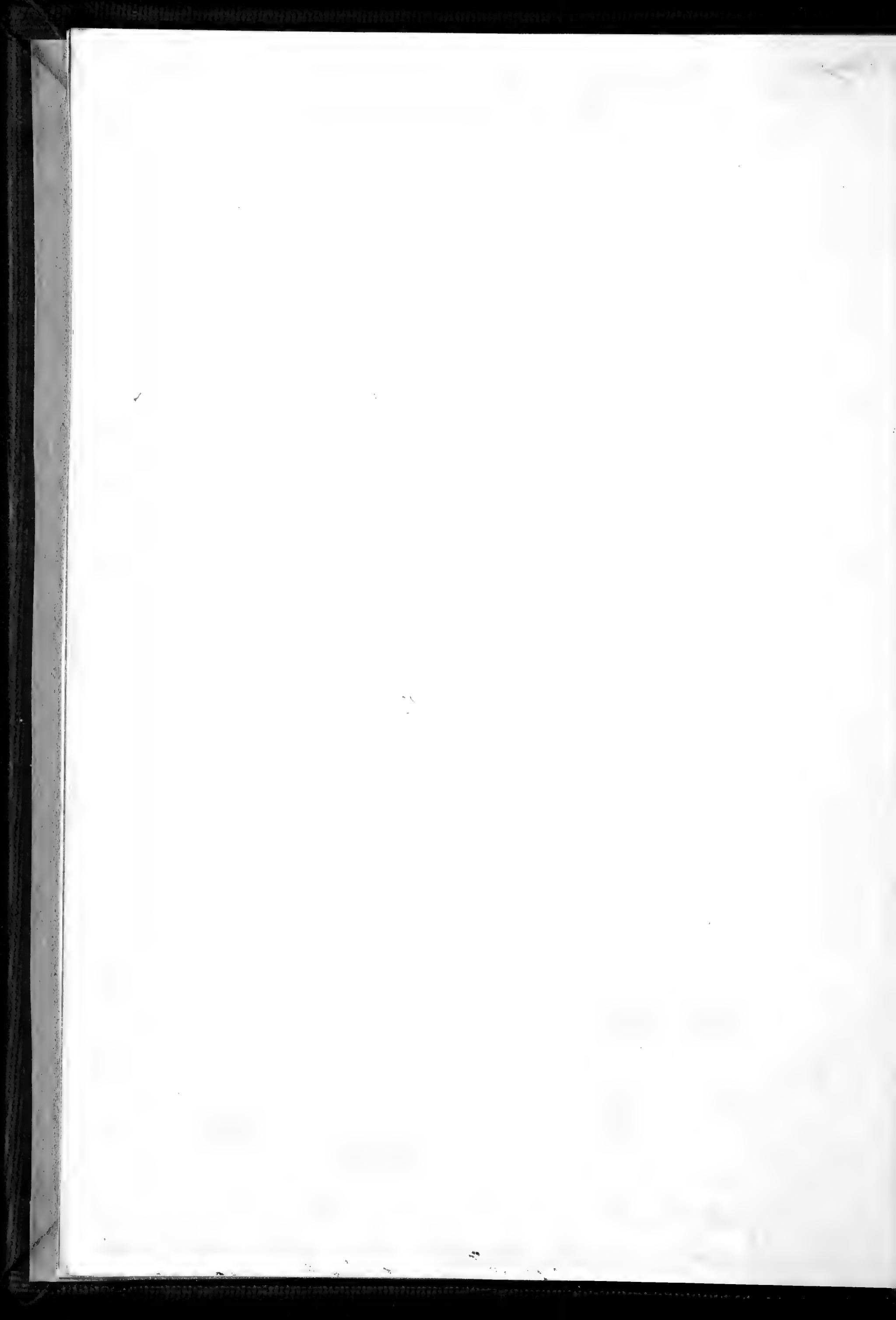
M. Boyers  
1932

18 mi. E. Bakersfield, entrance to Sequoia  
Nat'l Forest, Kern Co., Calif. <sup>71</sup>  
December 21, 1932

We finally reached Bakersfield via Tulare (where we had lunch and stocked groceries). In Bakersfield we went for mail and got a few supplies then headed out the Kernville road and we camped tonight about a hundred yards south of the Kern river at the mouth of the Kern Canyon. I set out about 25-30 traps in the flat ground and down a creek wash. It rained hard a couple of times in the process of getting a meal and now has stopped again. It is not very cold.

December 22, 1932

While out getting traps and during breakfast, the birds seen and heard were: Great Blue Heron, flying east up the Kern; Rock Wrens, out on the flat and on the creek banks; White-crowned Sparrows, in the brush lined dry washes; Tinets, on the river bank; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, in <sup>cottonwoods</sup> along river edge, Horned Owls, out on the flat weed covered or open land; and finally a Red-tailed Hawk as we left and entered



M. Boyers  
1932

Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif.

72

December 22, 1932

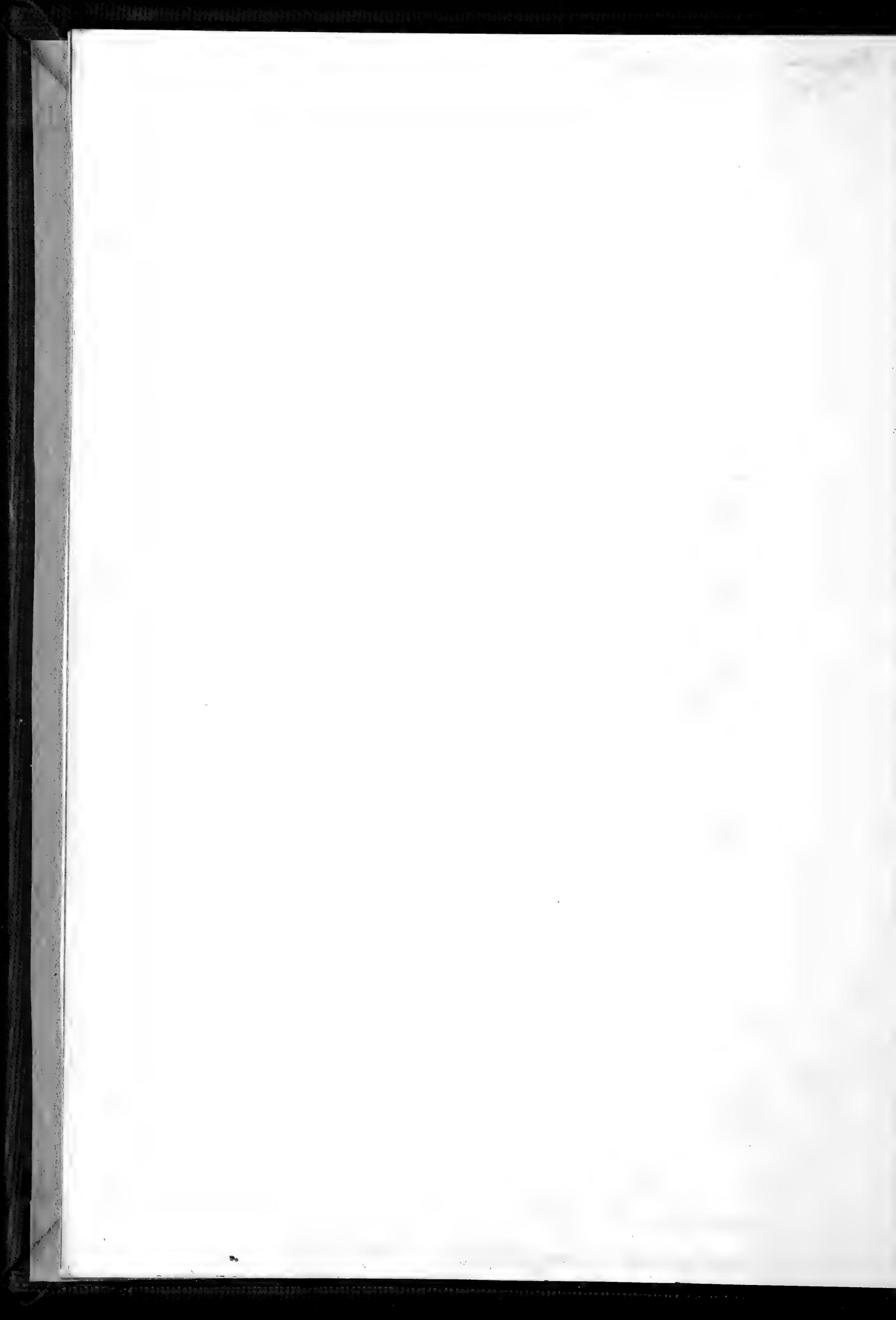
Kern Canyon.

I got six Peromyscus maniculatus in my traps, about half of which had been sprung by the rain.

Quite a lot of snow was visible as we neared Bodfish, and as we got there (2600ft.) the snow line came down almost to the flat on the north facing slopes. We got there about 11 o'clock and met Henry and Frank Ross, trappers and hunters in that region for at least 30 years. We talked with them for about 1½ hrs., and more later.

The reason we knew of these trappers was because Frank Ross took the last Wolverine taken in this section of California (1918-20). F. Ross said that he was not surprised to find it in his traps, and that it acted in a very fierce and wild manner, fighting the traps vigorously. He sold it to a man for a neck piece for his wife's coat for \$30 and he said it was only worth about \$16 at that time.

Howard Orr and myself then trap bait, one for coyote was a bottle filled with sheep liver, asefeda, brook trout, coyote urine, etc.



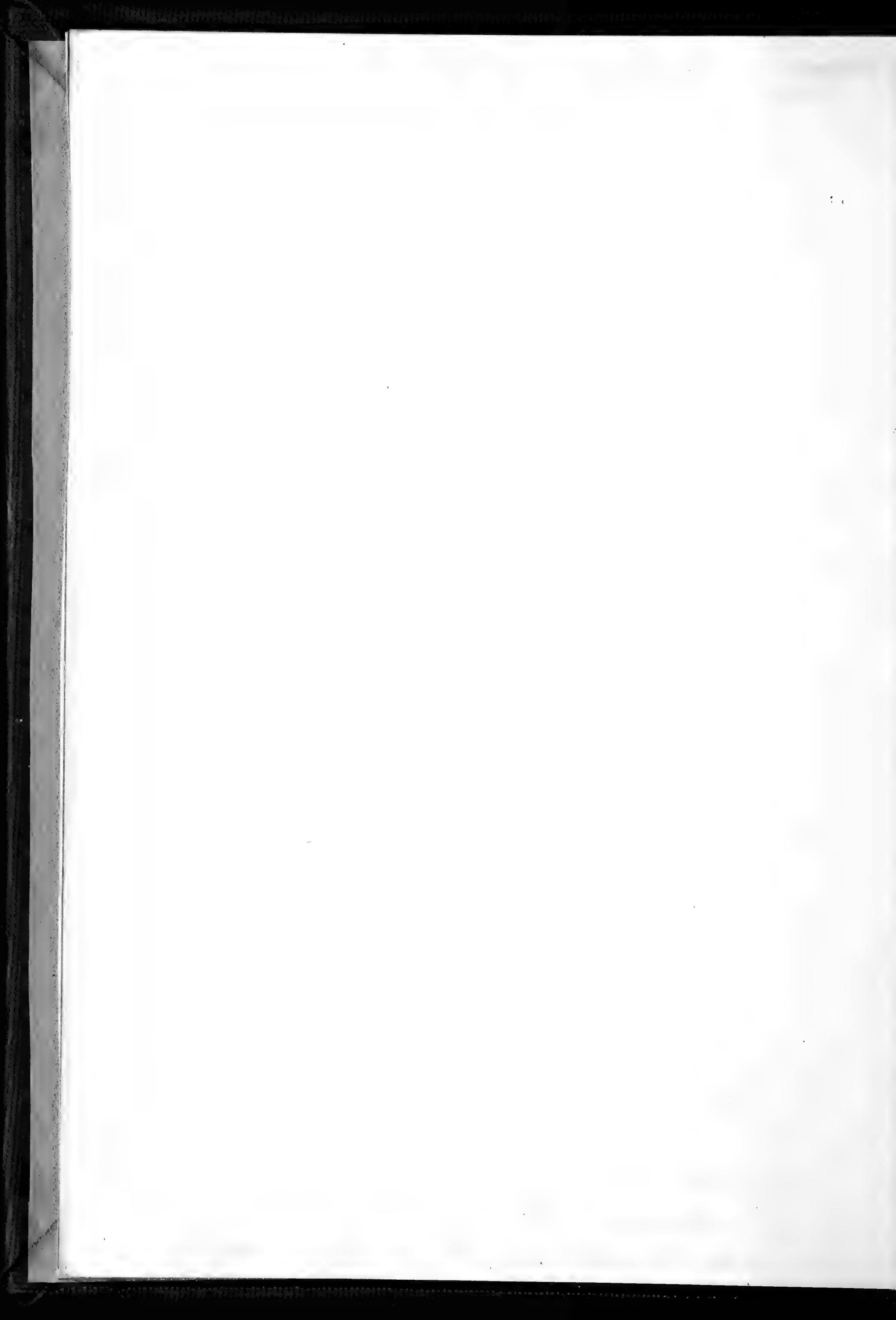
M. Boyers  
1932

Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif. 73

December 22, 1932

Frank Ross spends most of his time hunting cats (Bob and Lions) with a pack of 7 hounds. He trains them himself, taking two to three years to produce a good lions dog. His method of training is to trap a Bob-cat, gather the young dogs and one experienced dog, release the cat out of sight of the dogs, let them see and smell the fresh cat tracks and follow it under the guidance of the old dog. After 2 or 3 hunts they pick up a lot of experience at it and learn rapidly. He has gotten from \$90 to \$125 for one of his trained lion dogs. F. Ross still finds lions in this general region and has all the people notify him on a cat's first appearance. J. Bruce has left this region to him for a number of years.

Bear are still to be found, but both Ross brothers class them as harmless, saying they will not kill cattle, but will eat fallen game of any kind, trampling out all other tracks and making it look like bear works. F. Ross asserts that none of the bear in this region actually hibernate thru a winter, but nest up temporarily during



L. M. Boyers  
1932

Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif. 74

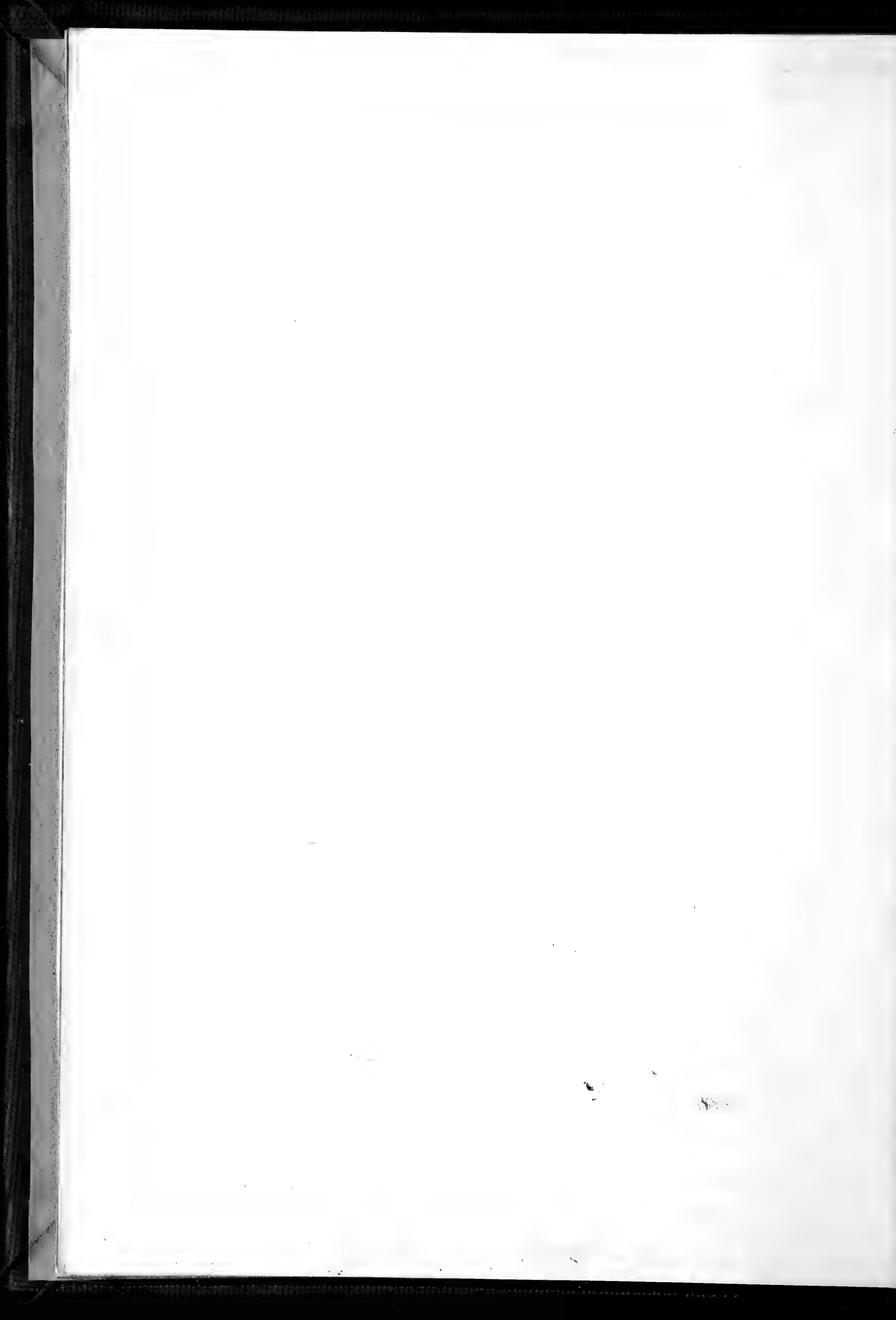
December 22, 1932

storms, but can be found out otherwise. He says their beds are basket shaped, about six feet long and four feet wide and are made entirely of pine needles.

Feces are dropped in a circle about the nest in a heavy ring.

It was of interest to note that the only weapon F. Ross carries when lions hunting or taking a party out after bear, is a .38 Police positive revolver and high power ammunition. Says new high power ammunition is better than .45 shell for shocking power. Always shoots lions from below, when they are treeed, shooting for mid-chest and have bullet range upward thru neck and basal skull regions.

F. Ross and H. Ross both think that predatory game control by paid gov't trappers is bad in more than one way. F. Ross said he followed up a creek where a game control agent had been trapping and found 19 striped skunks killed and thrown away. He has seen evidence of similar throwing away of countless grey fox. In past years used to get skunk, grey fox in numbers and a few coyote, now are getting



M. Boyers  
1932

Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif.

75

December 22, 1932

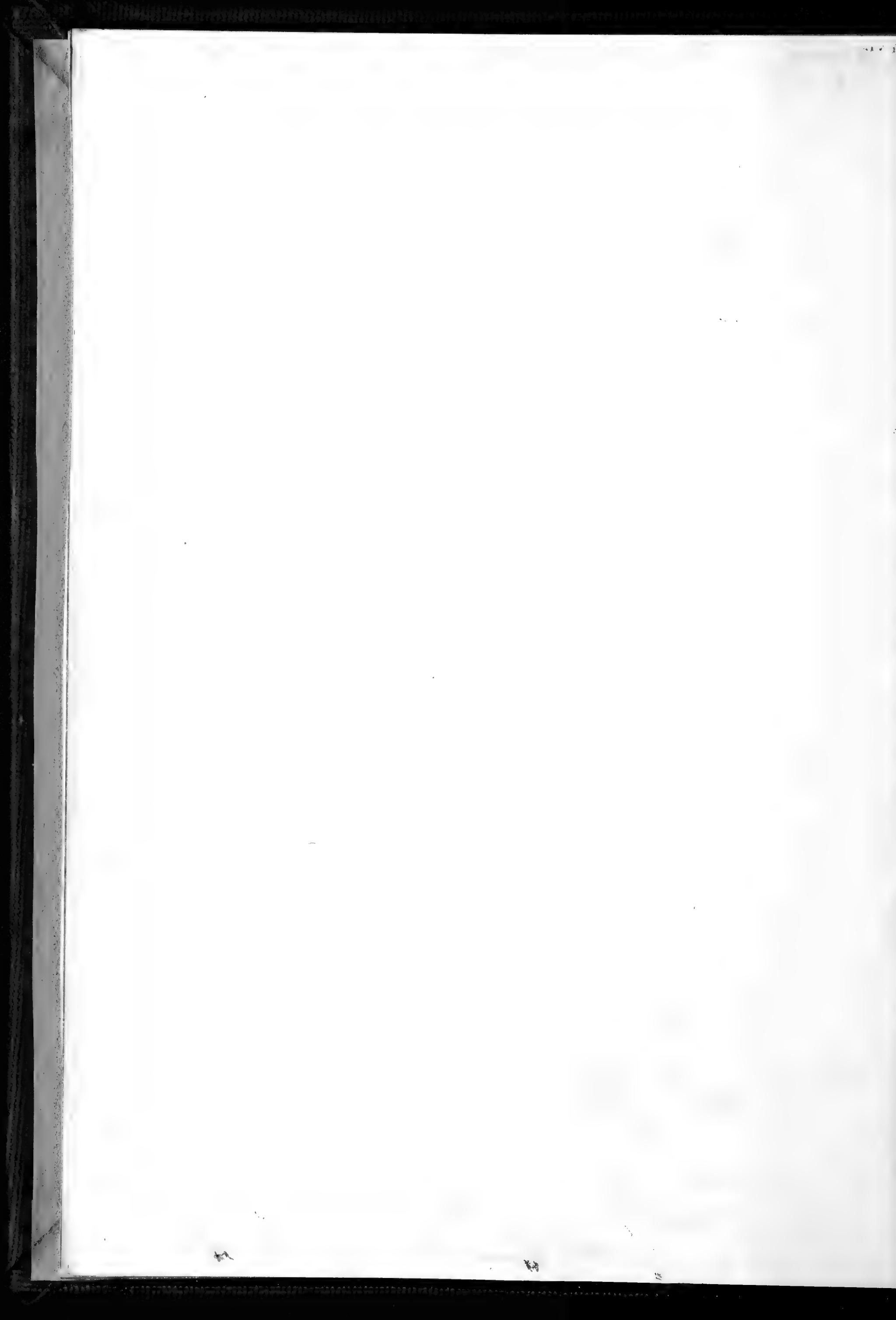
a few gray fox and Bob cats and more coyote than anything else. Blame conditions on waste of game control methods, discarding and taking summer pelts. Sanders, the control man last on the reserve near Bodfish is blamed by them of wastefulness, usurping trapping territories, and even deer killing.

Both said brush rabbits occur only rarely and then higher up the south west end of the valley where a mine is located. Recalled when cotton-tails and jacks rabbits as well as brush rabbits were common enough to get several from porch of cabin. Both of these men have trapped and hunted in this region for something well over thirty years, said recalled getting their last red fox 30 yrs ago. Said not even the then-local Indians knew what a red fox was they were so scarce.

Recalled last weasel as being taken <sup>twenty</sup> ~~ten or fifteen~~ years ago, none since.

H. Ross has seen signs of 2 fishers this year and was inquiring on possible market for them.

Both knew J. Dixon by letter and



M. Boyers  
1932

Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif. '32

December 22, 1932

recalled W. P. Taylor and his stay there, collecting in 1911. Appreciated help given them by M. V. B. on several questions ~~on~~ which they had asked about.

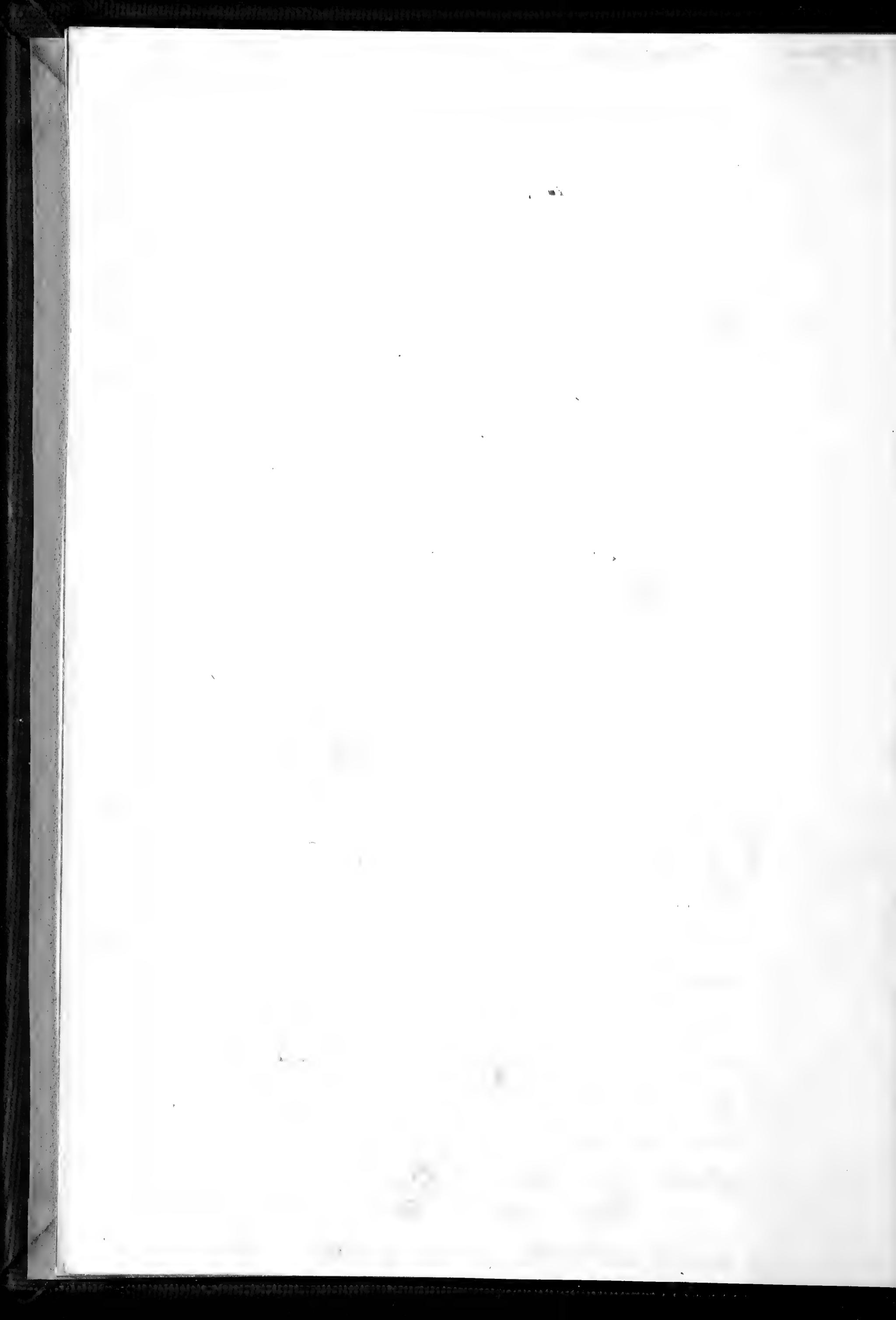
F. Ross recalled seeing a large "blue bullet hawk" with a wing spread of about four feet or more attacking a red-tailed hawk a number of years ago in a tree in front of their cabin. (Evidently a Goshawk)

Both appeared sincere and reliable in every respect and their knowledge of animals was unlimited as far as local game was concerned.

H. Ross mentioned "grunting mts" in the cabin, not knowing whether it was caused by hawking or by a vocal effort.

Recalled three eagles attacking a doe and attempting to pull it until drivers off. Felt strongly against protecting eagles in this region saying they feel certain that eagles get many young fawns as evidenced by finding eagles on freshly killed fawn bodies.

Both brothers had seen "whitetailed jack rabbits" years ago up in the higher



L. M. Boyers  
1932

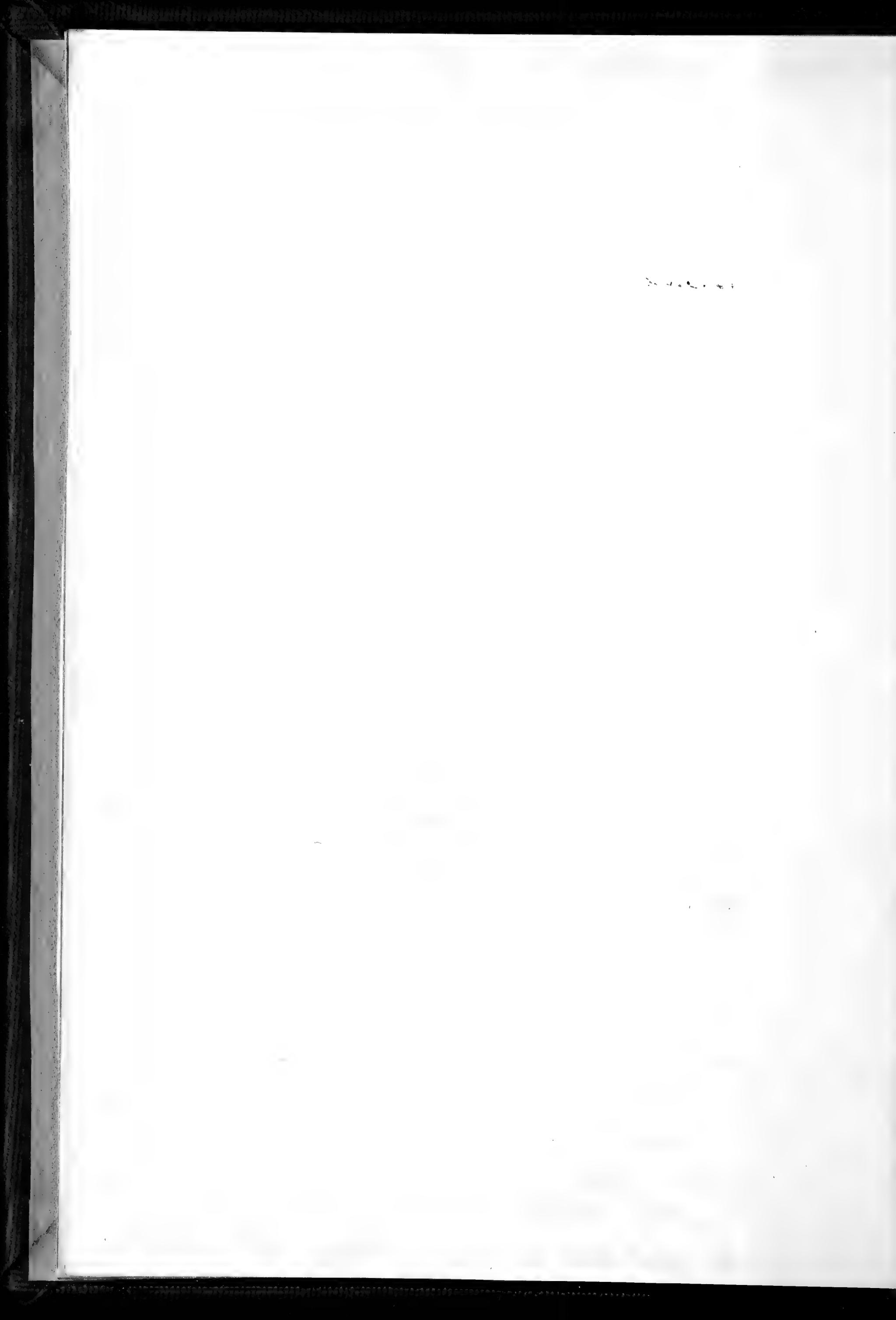
Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif. 77  
December 22, 1932

mountains. H. W. Ross called them southern-serra Hares and knew of four members of the rabbit series, Pika, Brush rabbit, Cottontails, & Jacks - rabbits, having seen them all during the time of trapping. Recalled watching Pikas stack hay and of examining a live one once.

Both barely able to eke out a living as fur is very low now. F. Ross sent in 3 coyote skins and got a check for 65¢, while H. Ross sent in 4 skins coyote skins and got only 50¢ apiece for them. He showed me the fur companies bill on it. He has only been getting about \$1. for his grey fox pelts and strangely enough from \$1.50 to \$2.00 for Bobcat which is usually lower than the others.

F. Ross has kept several lion cubs and mentioned black, curling shoulder stripes running down behind the front legs when the cubs are young.

F. Ross spoke of seeing many condors in past years, giving a good description of the white underwing patch and the yellow-leathery neck, naked of feathers. He said that in 3 hrs. he could still take



M. Boyers  
1932

Bodfish, 2600ft, Kern Co., Calif.

78

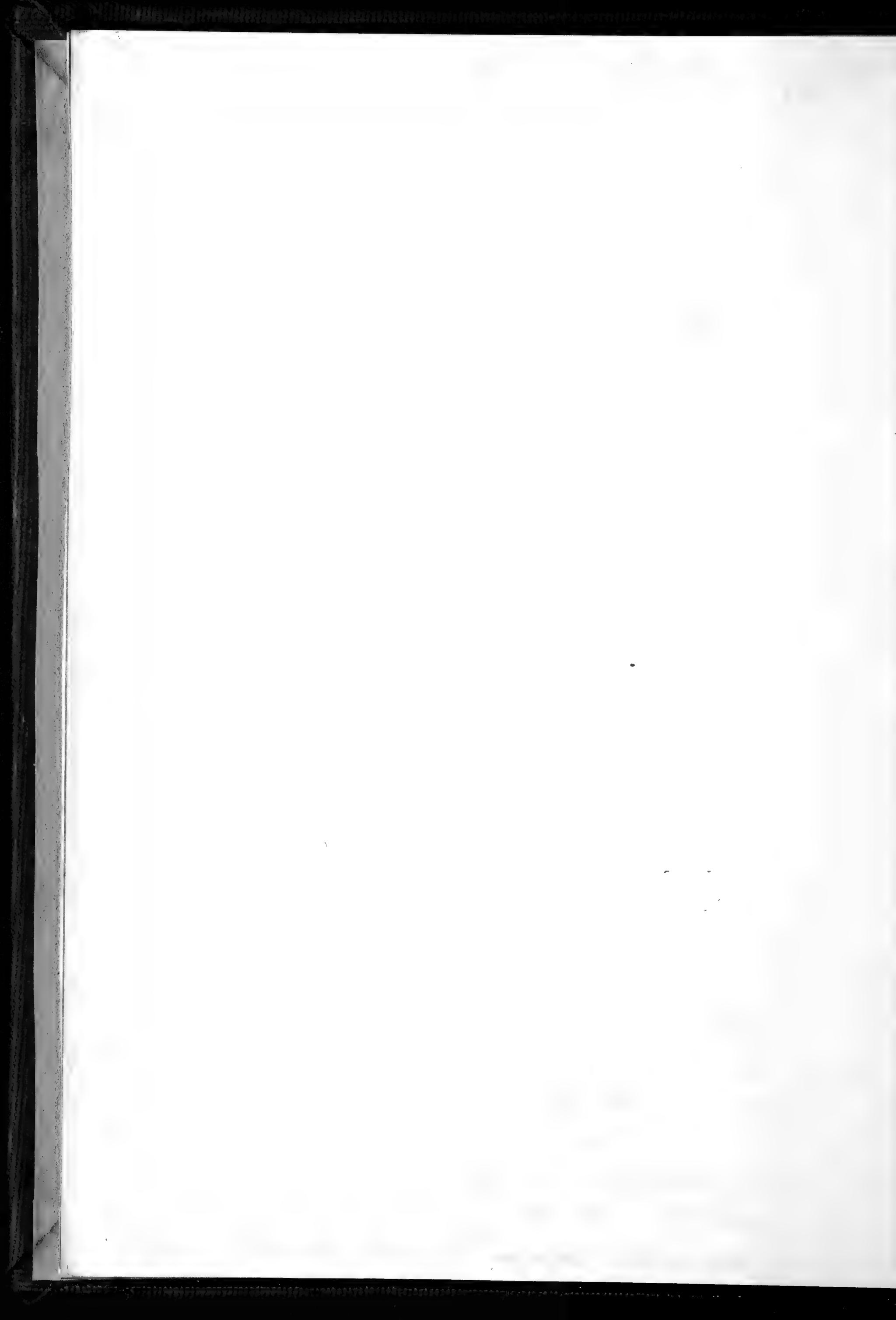
December 22, 1932

us into condor country on an old road, that they frequently travelled that lay between Bakersfield and <sup>caliente</sup> ~~Coolinga~~.

F. G. Ross also stated that he had been told authoritatively by gov't trappers and poisoners that they had orders to report only 2 or 3 grey fox taken each year and no more to give a "right appearance" to the record, since no foxes caught would look queer. Consequently numerous grey fox we flushed and only the "proper no" reported. Just another black eye for control measures.

After getting the tent up and the equipment organized Orr and I set out traps. I set a line up over a slope covered loosely with Junipers, Yucca whipplei, Quercus dumosa, and Ceanothus cuneatus, also Chrysanthemum, and a scattering of dead grasses.

I jumped a Cotton tail out of a Juniper clump and got it with two shots. It disappeared under a second Juniper clump 50 yds further up the



M. Boyers Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif. 79  
1932

December 22, 1932

hillside and as I approached the bush it started down an old hole, but suddenly its muscles were thrown in reverse and it backed jerkily out of the hole and fell over dead about two feet from the hole.

There was nothing in the hole to keep it out and I believe death overtook it as it was going in and that the following action was pure reflex. Orr put it up.

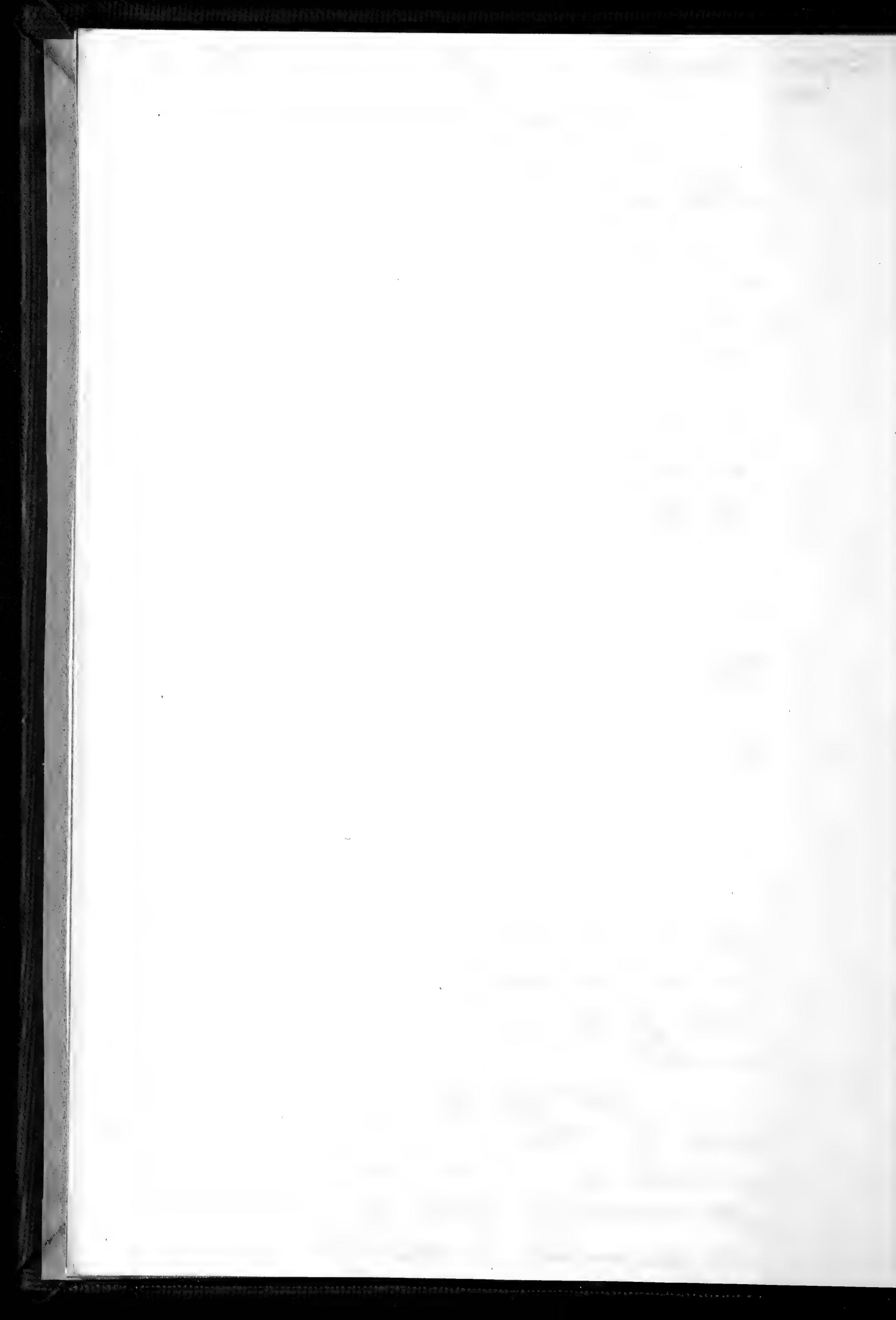
The weather portent doesn't look too good, although we had sun today.

Juncos, Fainhouses, Blue birds and Titmets are the commonest residents at present.

December 23, 1932

Got a Peromyscus truei, a Peromyscus boylii, and a Peromyscus maniculatus in the traps and saw one Black-tailed Jack Rabbit which did not present a shot.

I put up the mud and spent two or three hours standing and walking in the driving rain to see what birds could be seen or secured. I saw the remains



-M. Boyers  
1932

Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif. <sup>80</sup>

December 23, 1932

of a Barn Owl hung on a barbed wire fence, Titmouses, Ruby-crowned Kinglets, Mexican Bluebirds, Linets, and Juncos. Shot two Juncos from a feeding flock on an open weed covered hillside of about 150 to 200 birds. Our put up one of the Juncos, I also secured one Bluebird.

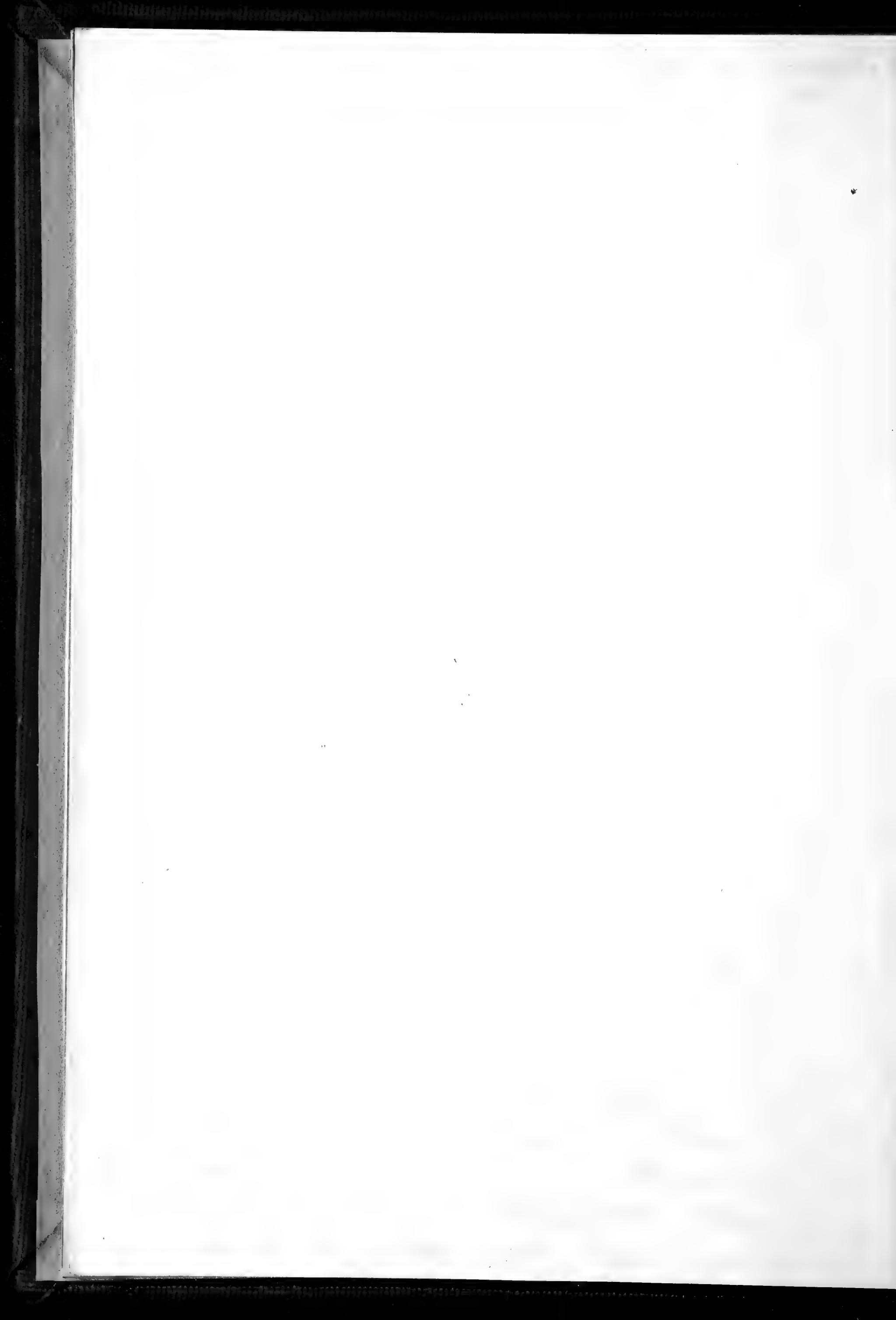
It rained, hailed, and snowed interchangably all day and finally let go with a good wind making life in a tent anything but pleasant.

We decided to pull out in the morning as noth snow-covered, brushy slope yielded not even a single rabbit track to Orr's best efforts.

Rabbits higher up if any are present and this is impassable for us at present.

December 24, 1932

Left at about noon after talking again with the Ross brothers and headed back to Bakersfield. We stacked up and left from there for Tulare where



M. Boyers  
1932

Waltham Cr., 4½ mi. S.E. Priest Valley,<sup>81</sup>  
1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.  
December 24, 1932

we lunched and laid on more supplies. Went north to near Goshen then turned west to Coalinga, then toward Priest Valley and finally at dark made arrangements with T. B. Green to stay on his ranch in an old store building on his ranch.

It was too dark to set out any traps so we planned to get out early after rabbits tomorrow.

December 25, 1932

In working over upland plateau, oak covered ground got one Cottontail and several birds, Sitta c. aculeata, 2 Zonotrichia l. gambeli, 2 Baeolophus inornatus, 1 Juncos oregonus, and one Astragalus p. hyperophilus

I never saw so many Lawrence and Green-backed Goldfinches or heard such a dir in my life. They were present by the hundreds, it being common to see from 20 - 30 in one tree top. According to T. B. Green and his nephew A. A. Bonds this is the usual thing. I shot one of the finches and discovered it was



L. M. Boyers  
1932

Wattham Cr., 3½ mi S.E. Priest Valley,<sup>82</sup>  
1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

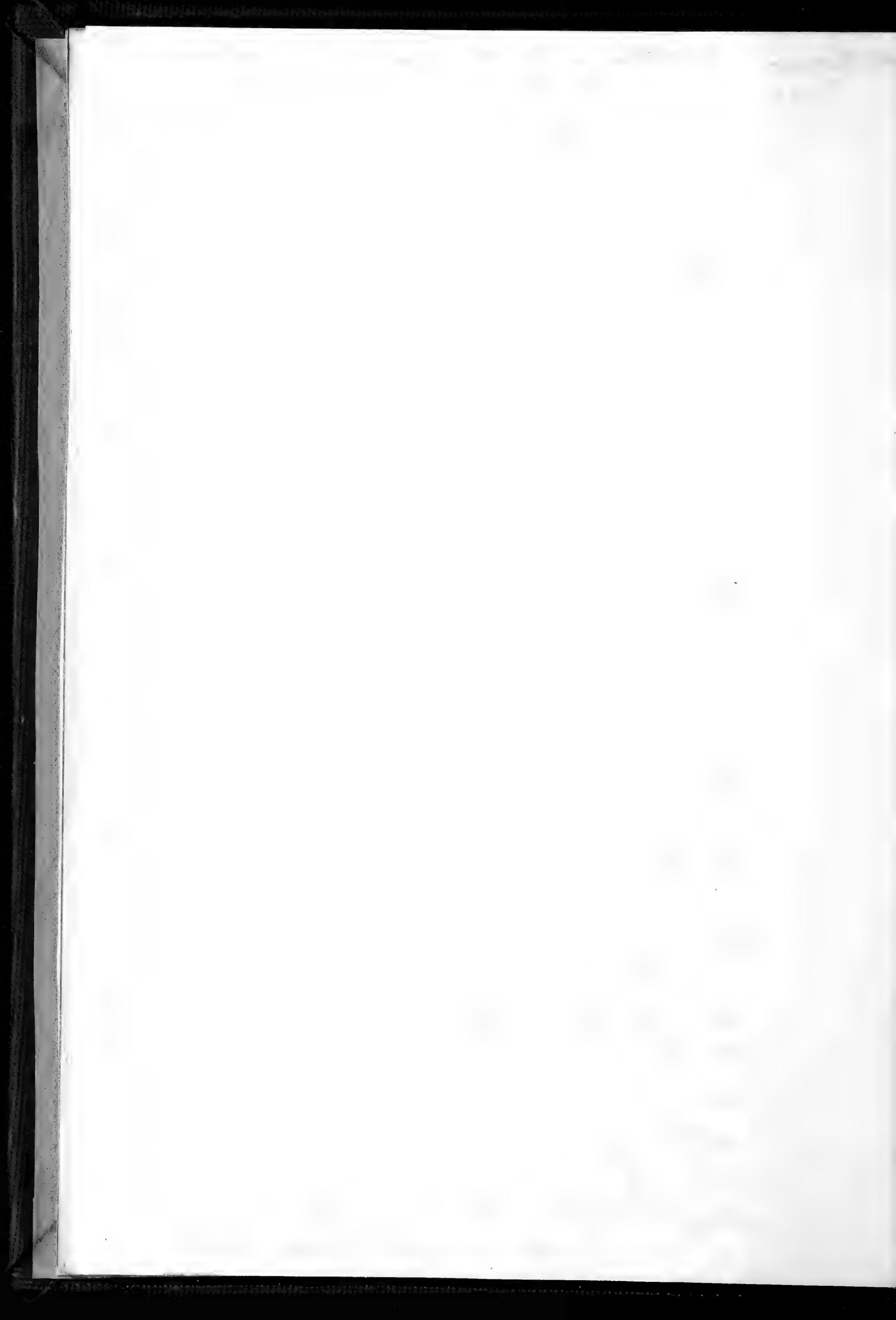
December 25, 1932

a Green-backed female. They  
seemed to be mixed in with the  
Lawrence Goldfinches.

In the late afternoon we both  
set out traps after hunting for  
rabbits. I saw one Cottontail,  
outlined against the sky on an open  
slope 75 yds. away when it had  
become almost totally dark.

I set out about 35 traps over  
the oak covered high-up-flats and  
set some around the Perognathus  
holes that are so numerous on the  
semi-open oak spotted slopes.

Set out total trap line when  
it was pitch black, by flashlight  
and a heavy mist came in obscuring  
objects over 20 yds away. Got hung  
up on gulch brink, bordered by a  
second and didn't find my way  
out for a good half hour. Saw one  
live Dipsodons on way down, tried  
to get it alive but couldn't. One did  
succeed in getting a live one by  
setting a couple of traps on either  
side of a bush and driving the  
Dipsodons into one of them. The  
" " was caught by one foot.



M. Boyers  
1932

Waltham Cr., 4½ mi. S.E. Priest Valley,<sup>83</sup>  
1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

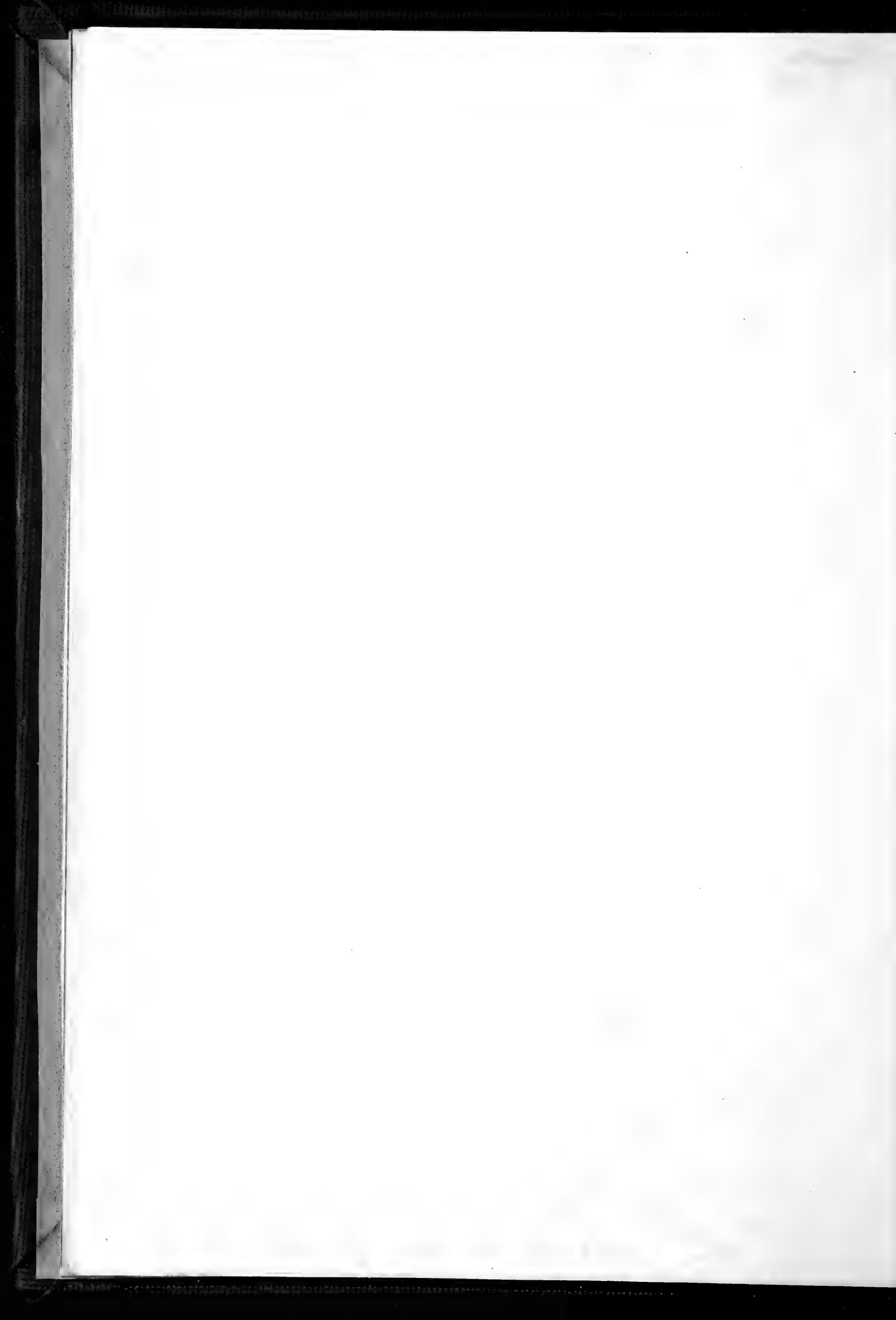
December 26, 1932

Went over trap line after seeing no rabbits and only secured 2 Peromyscus truei and 2 Perognathus californicus.

Have seen quite a few birds here: Valley Quail, Mourning Dove, Calif. acorn-storing Woodpecker, Linnet, Mexican Bluebird, Towhee and Green-backed Goldfinches, Hermit Thrush, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Plaintitmouse, Bush-tit, Robin, Calif. Jay, Red-tailed Hawk, Cooper Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Slender-billed White-breasted Mistletoe, Juncos, Gambel's White-crowned Sparrow, Golden-crowned Sparrow, American Crow, Varied Thrush, Calif. Brown Towhee, Spotted Towhee, Red-shafted Flicker, Lark Sparrow, Togorhead Shrike, Calif. Thrasher, Vigors Bewick Wren, Wren-tit, Say Phoebe, Fox Sparrow, Western Gnatcatcher, and American Pipit (34 species).

Spent major part of day doing examinations and blood smears of accumulated material.

Strangely enough I haven't discovered another abscessed liver since the ones obtained from the catch at our first camp at



M. Boyers  
1932

Waltham Cr.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. S.E. Priest Valley,<sup>84</sup>  
18,500 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.  
December 26, 1932

mi E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co.,  
Calif.

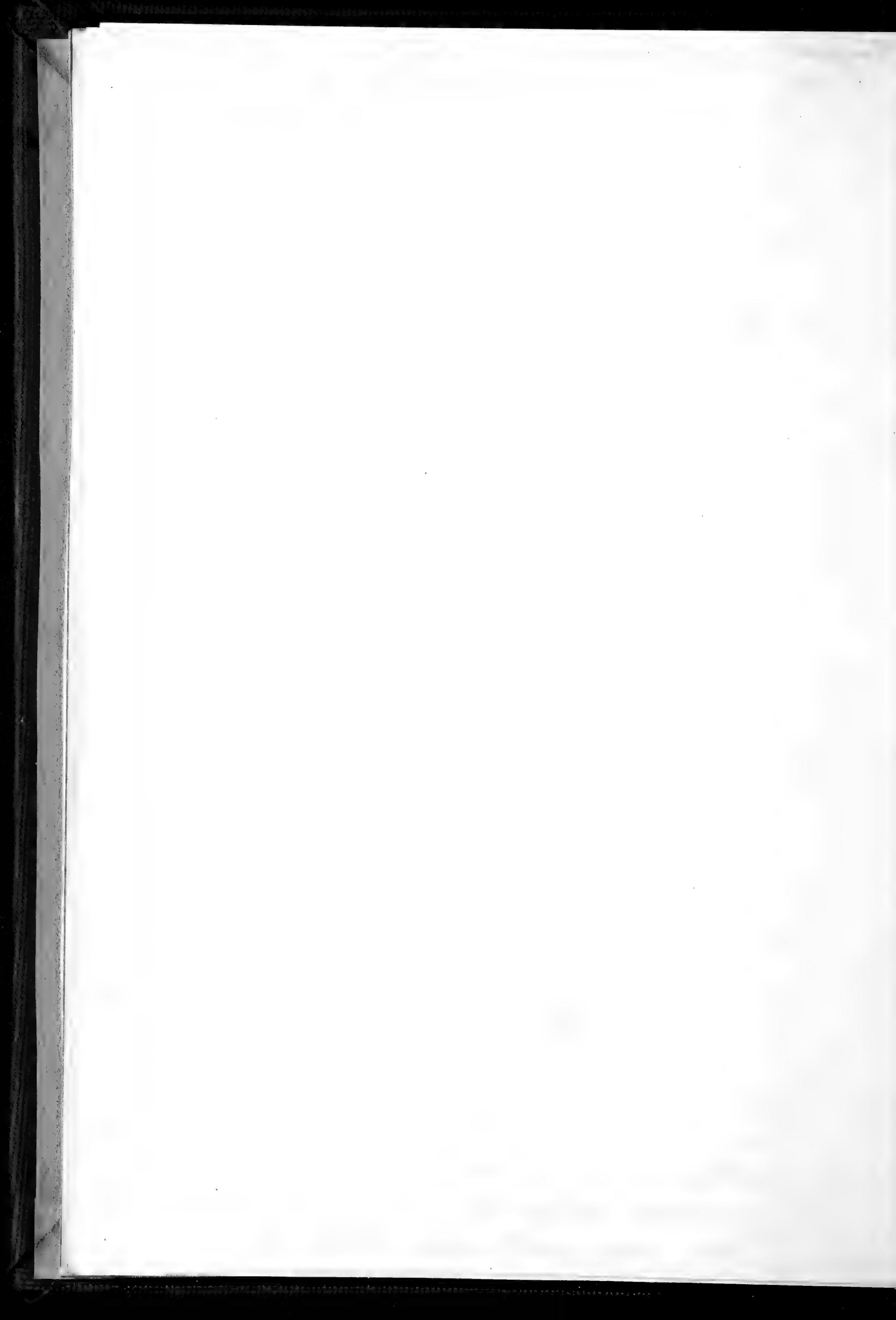
About 4 o'clock or shortly  
after, Mr and I went up to the  
oak flat that is covered in places  
with Adenostoma fasciculatum,  
Eriogonum, Ceanothus cuneatus,  
Quercus dumosa and Cercocarpus  
betuloides, also Allium, Bromus  
rubens, and other plants & grasses.  
There we separated and set out  
traps in a large Dipodomys colony  
that covered the top of one whole  
hill. The burrows slant into  
the ground at an angle less than  
 $45^{\circ}$ s and have little or no dirt  
at the entrance, usually strung  
out into a small slanting  
mound in front of hole.

Top view

Side view



The openings may be in a  
worn open place or by a dead fallen  
limb or in dead grass or near  
small bushes, and are connected  
up for distances of 15 ft. or more.



L. M. Boyers Waltham Cr., 4½ mi. S.E. Priest Valley<sup>85</sup>  
1932 1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.  
December 26, 1932

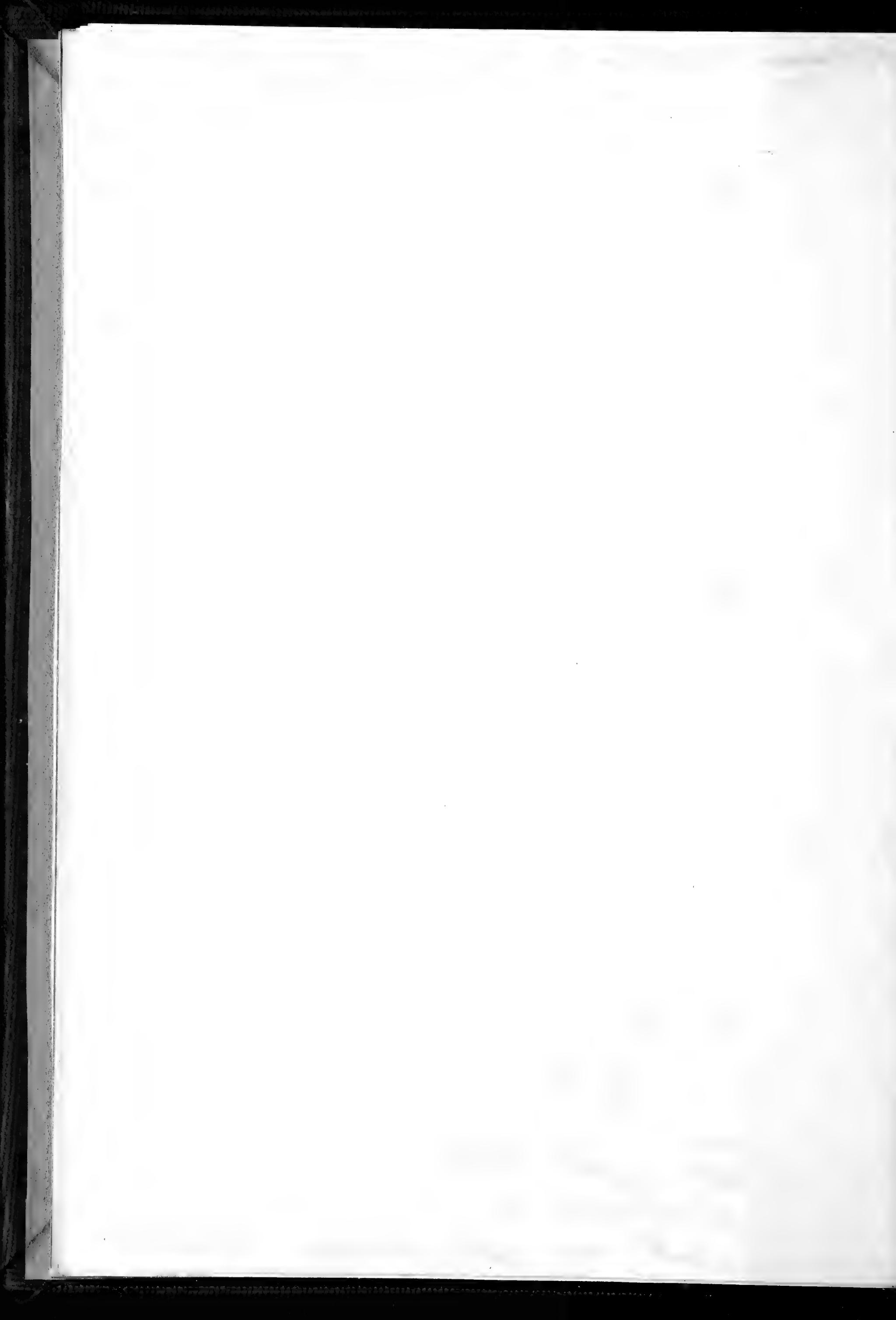
by paths worn thru the dead grasses and weeds. These may cross and recross, but always take the shortest distance between two holes. I set out 50 traps on the colony flat and 18 more part way down the trail to camp. While putting out traps I saw a Black-tail Jack Rabbit and he headed from the open into the close thick growing Adenostoma fasciculatum.

In fact both Cotton-tails and Jacks seem to prefer this Adenostoma since all of both I have seen have either come out of or gone into it.

December 27, 1932

Some of the other plants and bushes seen here that are fairly common are Symphoricarpos sp?, Solanum Xanti - var. intermedium, Salvia, Agrostis, and Eriogonum crassifolium.

Took in traps this A.M. and saw 2 more Jack Rabbits. and again they both headed across an open flat over 100 yds long and plunged into an Adenostoma thicket.



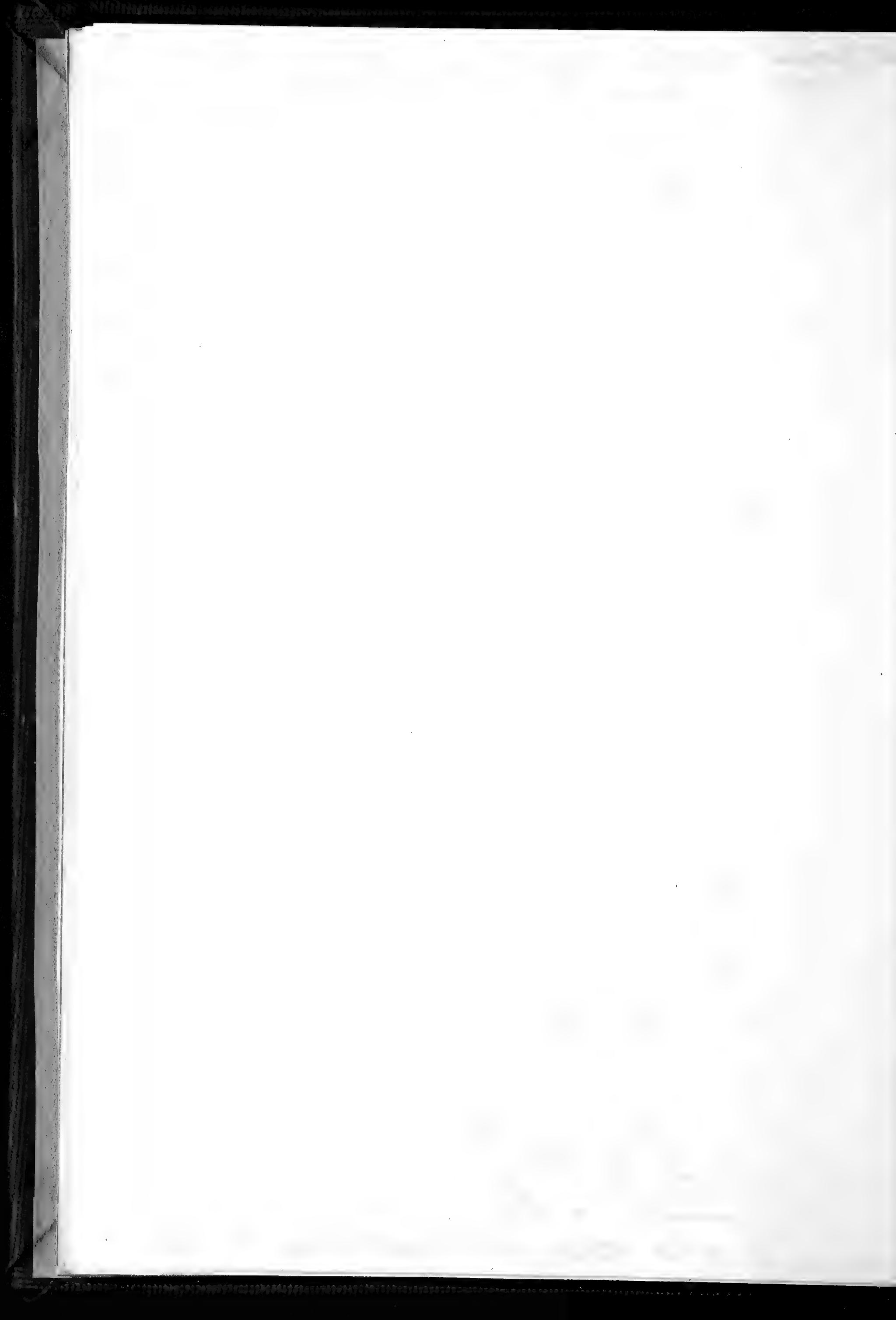
L. M. Boyers. Waltham Cr.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mi. S.E. Priest Valley <sup>86</sup>  
1932 1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.  
December 27, 1932

Got 3 Dipodomys on the colony location and one more on the down trail. Also secured 5 Peromyscus truei from among the Dipodomys holes at the colony situation - likewise I got 2 Peromyscus maniculatus on the down trail.

Spent day skinning. According to T. B. Green and other local inhabitants this area was burned over several times within the last five years, and the farmers in general consider brush rabbits and cottontails, and Jacks to a lesser degree, as down-right pests, saying in one case a field near a brush line had an 8 ft. strip cleaned off during the nights. Also on what appears to be good observation, there was a disease?, at least a marked decrease in the rabbit population in the spring of 1930.

December 28, 1932

Heavy frost this morning; went bird hunting and saw few birds since a heavy wind came up and they all kept close to cover.



M. Boyers  
1932

Waltham Cr.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mi. S.E. Priest Valley<sup>87</sup>  
1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

December 28, 1932

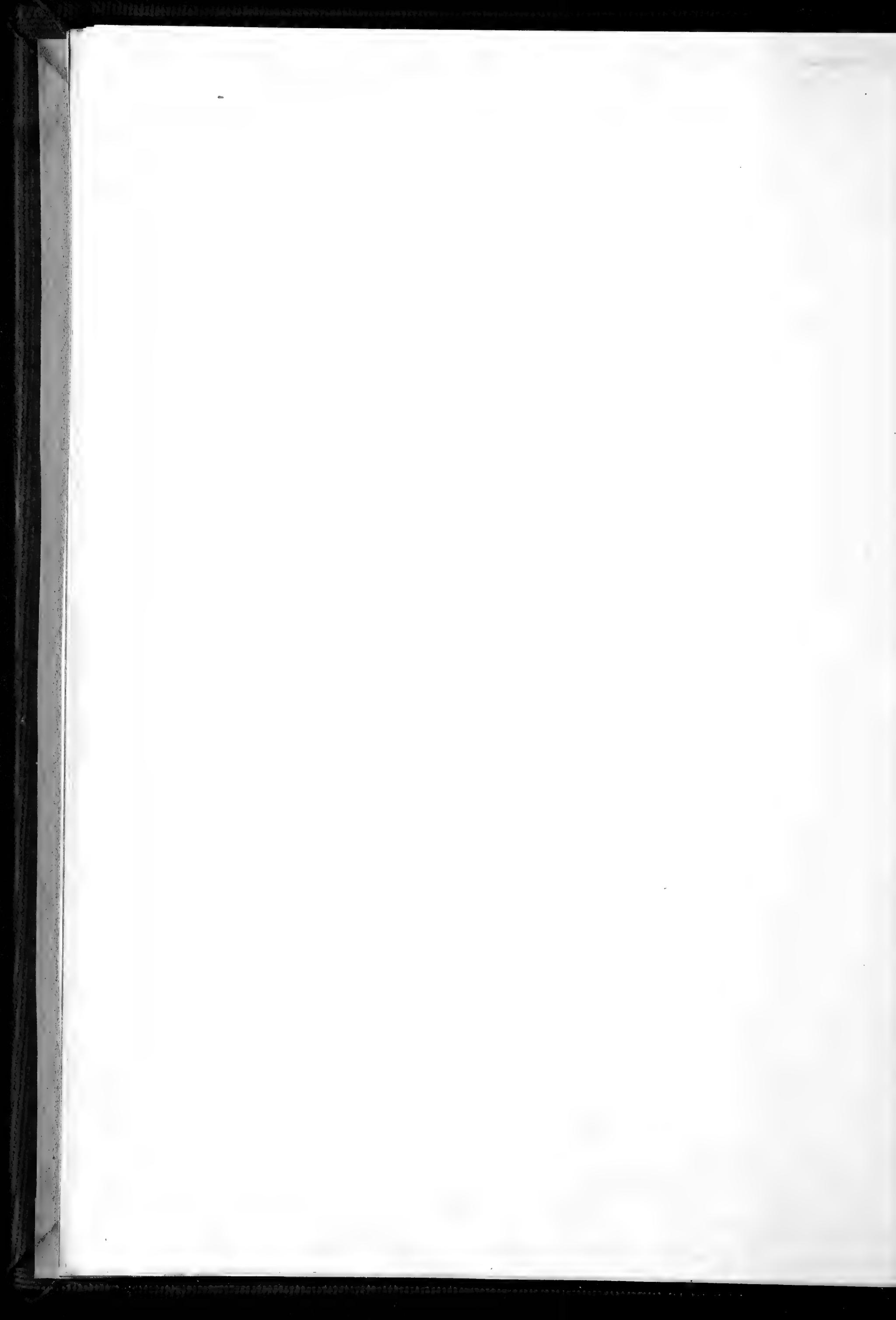
Got a Blue bird, a Plain Titmouse,  
and a Gambel White Crowned Sparrow.

Did more blood smears and then  
put up 2 Peromyscus truei and  
3 Peromyscus maniculatus that  
I've secured. Bird situation looks  
pretty bad as far as no. of specimens  
obtained.

T.B. Green has a mud mine  
about ten feet long and 3 feet  
wide that oozes out on an open  
hillside. It crusts over in dry  
weather, but is always soft  
underneath. The mud like clay  
is an olive brown color and  
contains no grit. Only washing  
ones hands in water - with a  
little of this clay for soap leaves  
the hands faultlessly clean and  
pink, even if they were greasy.

December 29, 1932

Went bird hunting and got  
1 Tarrius ludovicianus, 1 Baeolophus  
inornatus, 1 Aphelocoma calif., and  
2 Pyrrocephalus rubineus. Went around  
gopher traps with air, getting some,  
and I'm also getting a chipmunk



M. Boyers  
1932

Waltham Cr.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mi. S.E. Priest Valley<sup>88</sup>  
1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.  
December 29, 1932

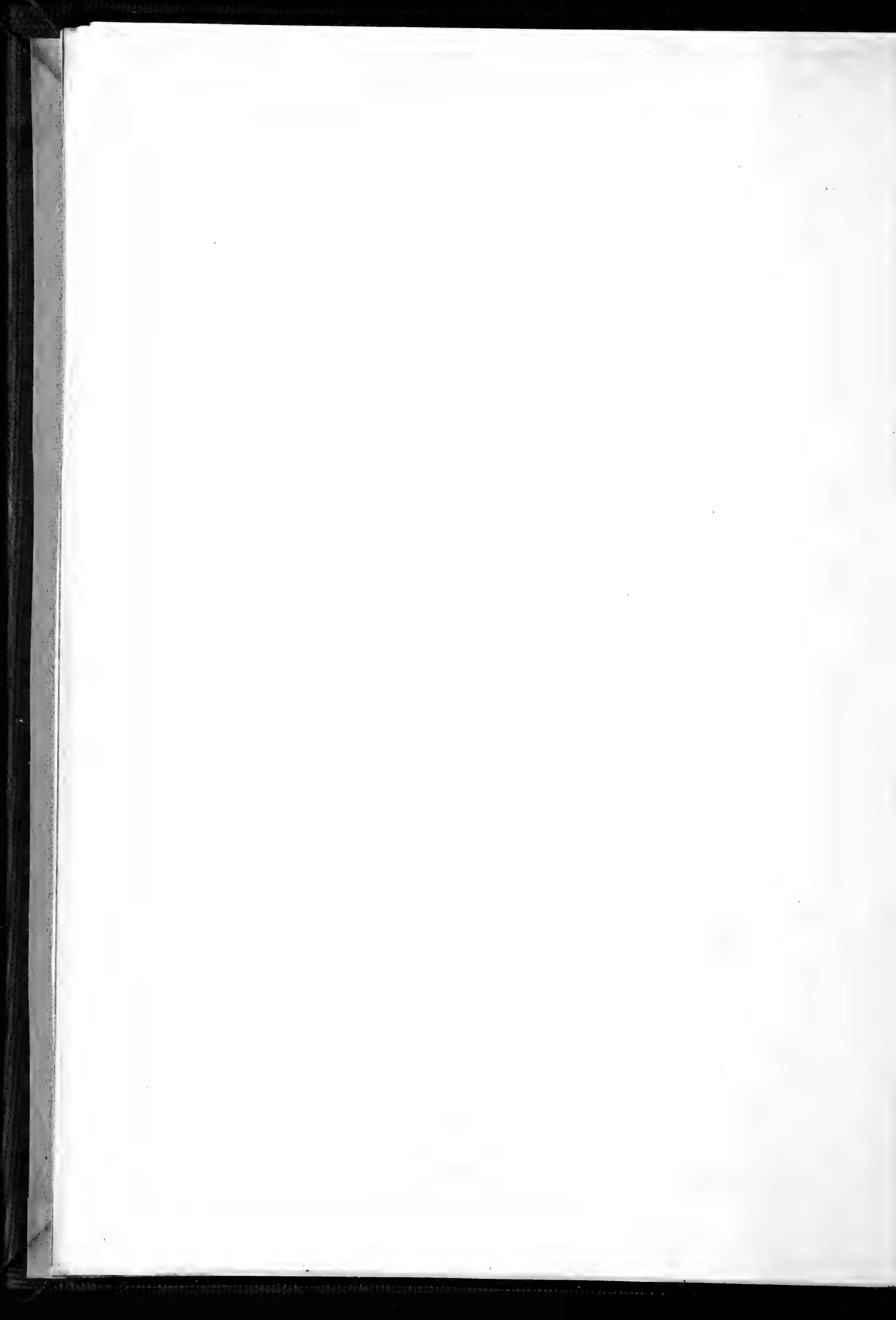
by shooting it off of a fallen log in a dry wash. I also got two more Baeolophus inornatus.

While eating breakfast on the porch I shot a Carpodacus mexicanus and another Tanias ludovicianus from the top of a valley oak a measured distance of 55 yds with a 410 shot gun, and a no. 8. shell.

Saw one brush rabbit run from under a Photinia arbifolia down hill thru loose brush, and wasn't able to secure it. Brush rabbits and cottontails both inhabit semi-open brush country here and also the Jacks to a lesser degree.

A. H. Bonds brought in a Pipilo fasciatus and a Pipilo maculatus.

This country is covered in places with shell deposits and T. B. Green showed us rib fragments and vertebrae over 6 inches long and 4 or 5 inches thick, petrified, that had been picked up on his ranch.

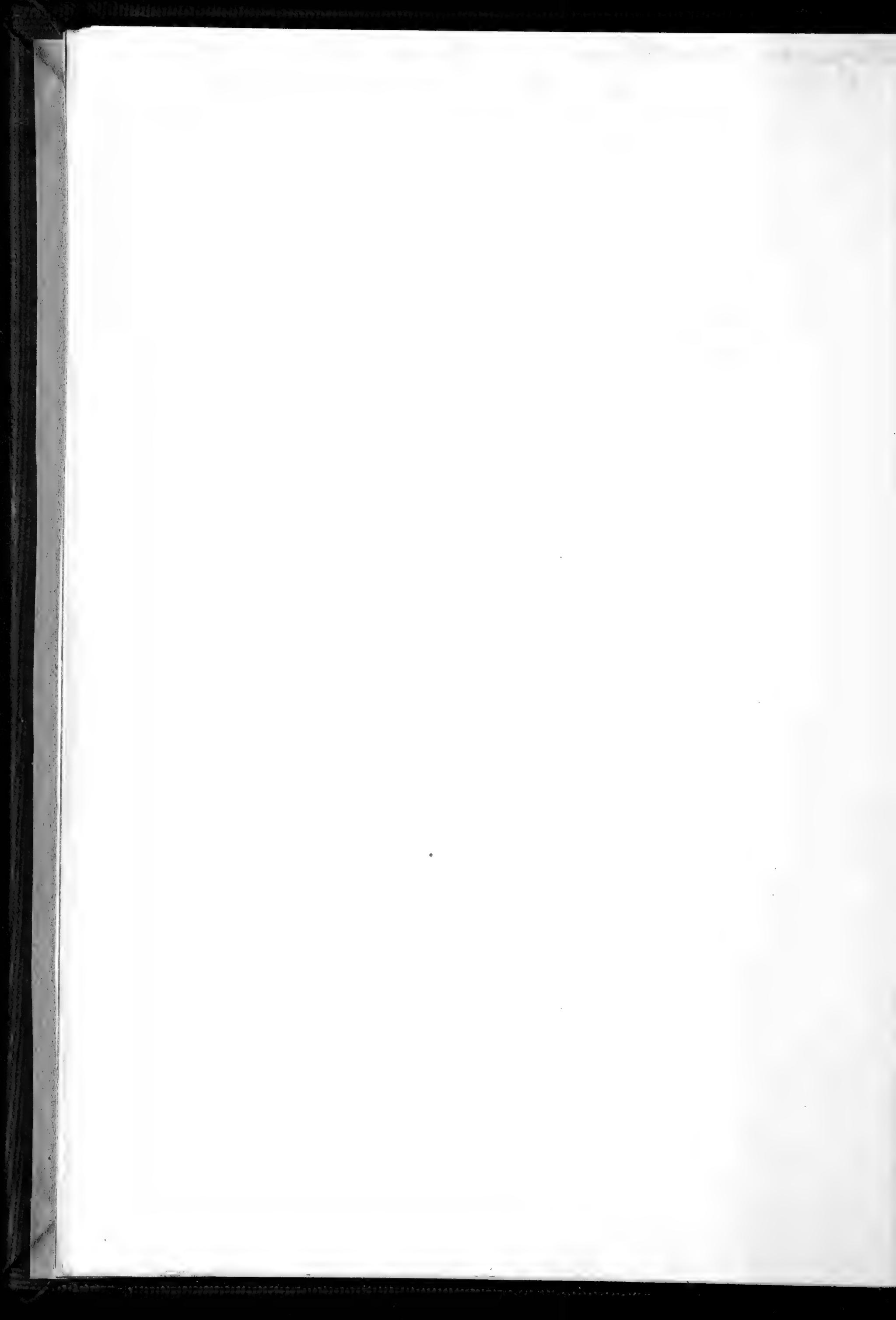


M. Boyers Waltham Cr.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mi S.E. - Priest Valley<sup>89</sup>  
1932 1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

December 30, 1932

Got out at 1:15 P.M. and went  
over to Priest Valley, seeing large  
flocks of Meadow larks and up  
Mustang Grade to San Lucas,  
then to Salinas and San Jose.  
From there to Hayward, Oakland,  
and Berkeley by 8:30 P.M.

Saw 2 or 3 Prairie Falcons when  
coming down the west side  
of Mustang Grade into San  
Lucas.



Lm Boyers  
1932

90

2 mi. E. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

December 16, 1932

2910♂ <i>Pipilo fuscus</i>	♂	Wt. 56.3g
292♀ "	" ♀	Wt. 51.3g

December 17, 1932.

293♂ <i>Regulus calendula</i>	♂	Wt. 6.4g
294♀? <i>Pipilo fuscus</i>	? ♀	Wt. 46.3g
295♀ "	" ♀	Wt. 55.1g

December 18, 1932

296♂ <i>Peromyscus boylii</i>	♂	173-83-22.5-19	Wt. 24.9
297♂ "	"	156-83-22.5-21.5	Wt. 16.6g

1 mi. W. Miramonte, 3200 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

December 19, 1932

298♀ <i>Perognathus calif.</i>	208-121-26-11	Wt. 26.2g
3 mi. W. Miramonte, 2900 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.		
299♂ <i>Dryobates pubescens</i>		
300♀ <i>Chamaea fasciata</i>		Wt. 14.8g

3 mi. W. Miramonte, 2900 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

December 19, 1932

301♂ <i>Chamaea fasciata</i>		Wt. 16.6g
302♂ "	"	Wt. 15.5g
303♂ <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>		Wt. 15.8g
304♂ <i>Dryobates villosus</i>		Wt. 68.9
305♂ <i>Aphelocoma californica</i>		Wt. 98.5g
306♂ <i>Junco oreganus</i>		Wt. 19.4g



L.M. Boyers  
1932

91

Trail W. Miramonte, 2900 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

December 20, 1932

- 307 ♂ Peromyscus maniculatus 172-84-20-17 Wt. 17.4g  
308 ♂ Citellus beecheyi 413-127-60-27 Wt. 63.9g

18 mi. E. Bakersfield, near entrance to Sequoia  
Nat'l Forest, Kern Co., Calif.

December 22, 1932

- 309 ♀ Peromyscus maniculatus 162-77-19.5-17 Wt. 18.6g  
310 ♂ " " 148-67-19-15.5 Wt. 15.4g  
311 ♂ " " 155.5-70-21.5-17.5 Wt. 18.6g  
312 ♂ " " 149-70-20.5-18 Wt. 17.6g  
313 ♂ " " 142-65-21-16 Wt. 12.8g  
314 ♀ (nursing) " " 160-70-20-16.5 Wt. 18.3g

Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif.

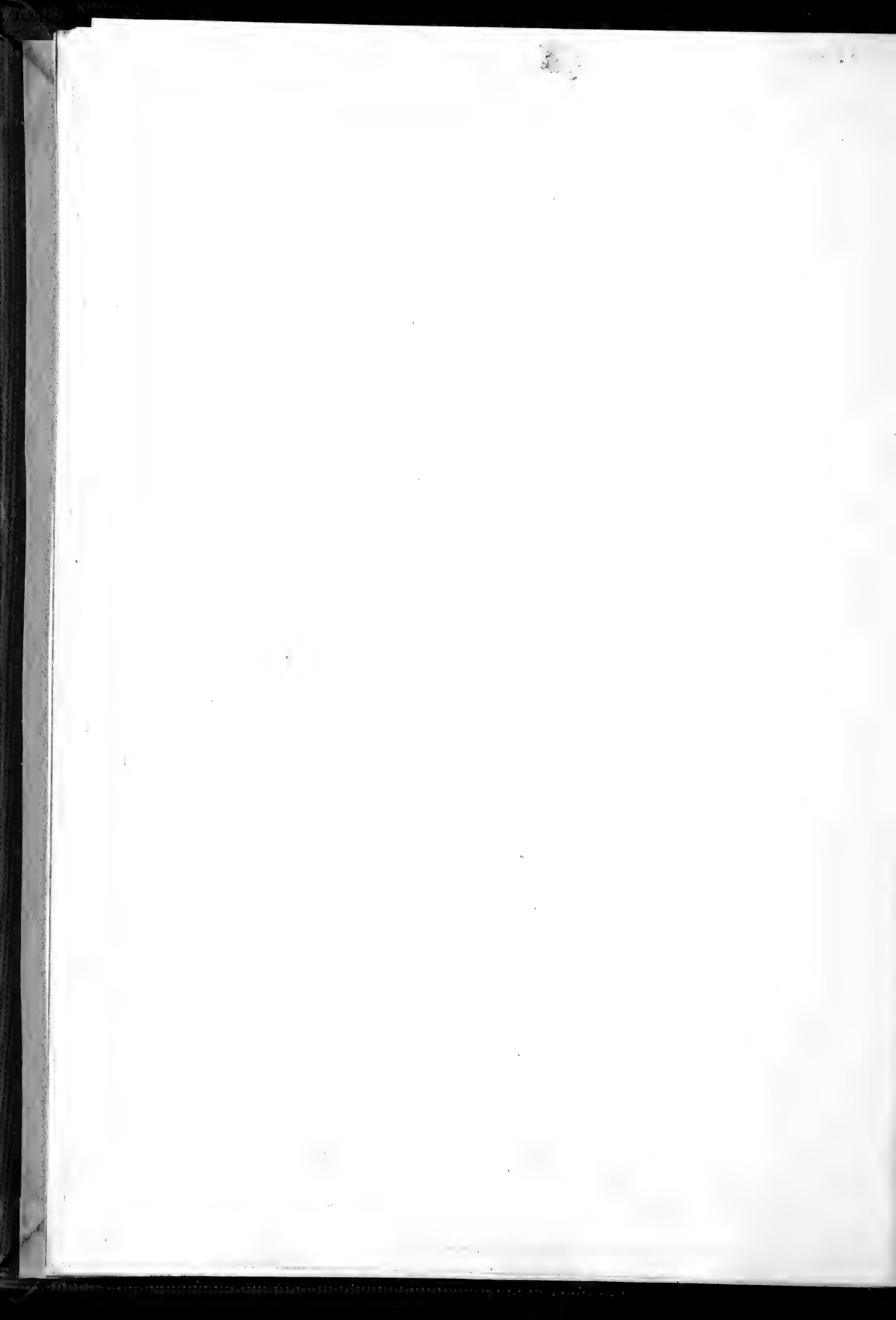
December 23, 1932

- 315 ♀ Peromyscus truei 197-113-24.5-24.5 Wt. 25.2g  
316 ♀ Peromyscus boylii 172-90-20.5-19 Wt. 20.8g  
317 ♂ Peromyscus maniculatus 149-68-20-16 Wt. 18.2g  
318 ♂ Sitta mexicana occi. Wt. 29.8g  
319 ♀ Juncos oregonus Wt. 17.6g

Waltham Cr., 4½ mi. S.E. Priest Valley,

1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.  
December 25, 1932 C=96

- 320 ♂ Sylvia affinis auduboni 400-63-94-31 Wt. 258.9  
321 ♀ Sitta c. aculeata Wt. 18.7g  
322 ♂ Zonotrichia gambeli Wt. 26.4g



L.M. Boyers  
1932

92

Waltham Cr., 4½ mi. S.E. Priest Valley, 1850 ft.,

Tulare Co., Calif.

December 25, 1932

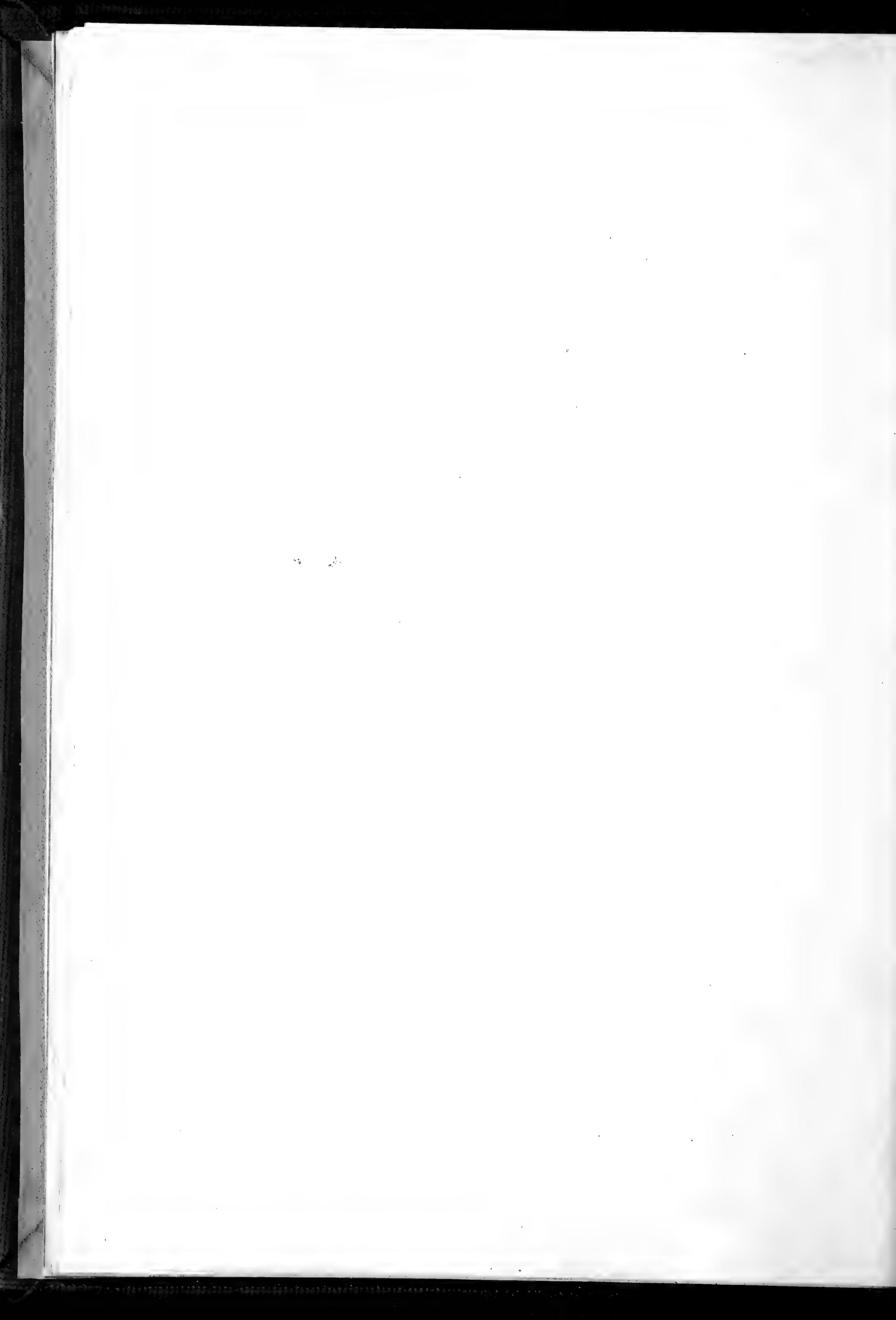
323 ♂	<u>Zonotrichia l. gambeli</u>	WT. 25.8g
324 ♀	<u>Baeolophus inornatus</u>	WT. 15.1g
325 ♀ "	"	WT. 15.7g.
326 ♂	<u>Junco oregone</u>	WT. 18.2g
327 ♀	<u>Astragalus</u> <sup>P.</sup> <u>lanceolatus</u> <u>hesperophilus</u>	WT. 9.g

December 26, 1932

328 ♂	<u>Peromyscus truei</u>	204-107-24-25	WT. 29.5g
329 ♂	"	? 176-82-23-21.5	WT. 21.7g
330 ♀	<u>Perognathus californicus</u>	205-113-26-11.5	WT. 22.6g
331 ♂	"	200-115-26-11.5	WT. 25.8g

December 27, 1932

332 ♂	<u>Dipodomys hermanni</u>	300-195-42.5-17	WT. 76.8g
333 ♂	"	295-175-43.5-16	WT. 87.3g
334 ♀	"	275-157-41-15	WT. 67.9
335 ♂	"	300-184-46-17	WT. 88.4g
336 ♂	<u>Peromyscus truei</u>	154-68-20.5-16.5	WT. 21.9g
337 ♀	"	178-91-23. -23.5	WT. 26.4g
338 ♂	"	202-110-23.5-24	WT. 29.1g
339 ♂	"	164-(75)-24-23.5	WT. 24.4g
340 ♀	"	167-80-22.5-21	WT. 22.3g
341 ♂	<u>Peromyscus maniculatus</u>	144-59-20-16	WT. 15.6g
342 ♂	"	124-55-19-16	WT. 13.2g



L.M. Boyce  
1932

93

♂ Waller Co.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. S.E. Priest Valley 1850 ft,  
Fresno Co., Calif.  
December 28, 1932

343 ♀ <u>Zonotrichia l. gambeli</u>	Wt. 22.1g
344 ♀ <u>Baeolophus inornatus</u>	Wt. 16.6g
345 ♂ <u>Peromyscus truei</u> Coll. R.F. Orr 190-94 22.5-22	Wt. 24.6g
346 ♀ " " " " 173-83 23.5-22.5	Wt. 20.6g
347 ♀ " <u>maculatus</u> " " 159-66-21-16	Wt. 18.8g
348 ♂ " " " " 156-68-20-14	Wt. 19.3g
349 ♂ " " " " 152-65-20.5-16.5	Wt. 20.9

December 29, 1932

350 ♀ <u>Tanias ludovicianus</u>	Wt. 50g.
351 ♀ " "	Wt. 55.2g
352 ♂? <u>Baeolophus inornatus</u>	Wt. 17.3g.
353 ♂ " "	Wt. 18.5g
354 ♀ " "	Wt. 16.2g
355 ♀ <u>Aphelocoma calif.</u>	Wt. 83.2g
356 ♂ <u>Carpodacus mexicanus</u>	Wt. 18.5g
357 ♂ <u>Pipilo fuscus</u>	Wt. 53.5g
358 ♀ " "	Wt. 49.7g
359 ♂ " " Coll. A.A. Bonds	Wt. 58.4g
360 ♂ <u>Pipilo maculatus</u> " " "	Wt. 41.5g

361 Urocyon calif. Pickups - December 21- $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. E. Miamount  
3500 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

## Collecting Stations

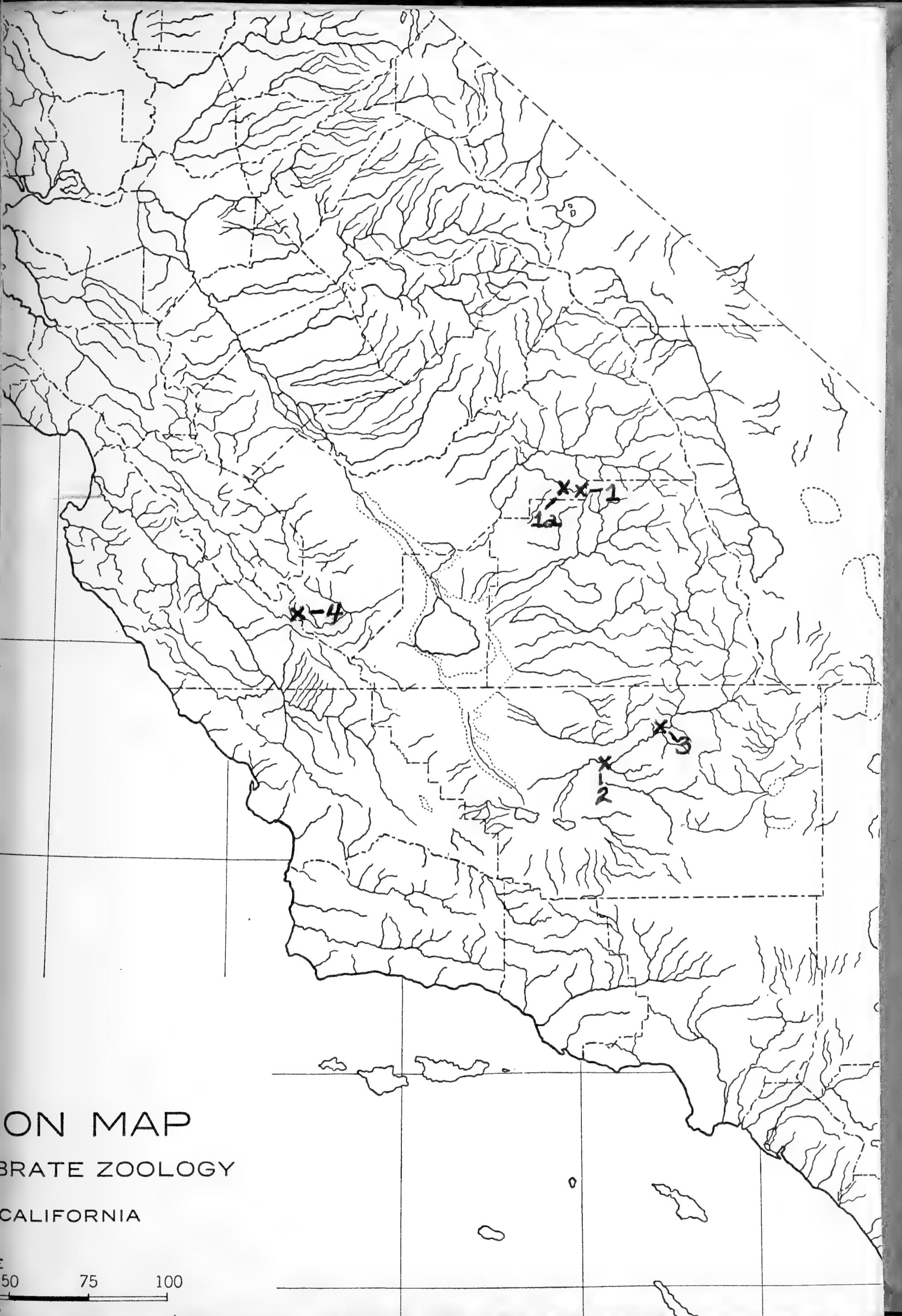
1— $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. e. Miramonte, 3500 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.

1a—3 mi. w. " " " "

2—18 mi. e. Bakersfield, near entrance Sequoia Nat'l For. Kern Co., Calif.

3—Bodfish, 2600 ft., Kern Co., Calif.

4—Waltham Cr.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mi. s.e. Priest Valley, 1850 ft., Fresno Co., Calif.



ON MAP  
BRATE ZOOLOGY  
CALIFORNIA

50 75 100

